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The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Volume XXII

DECEMBER, 1932

Number 12



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Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION - and - NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION
Salt Lake City, Utah Boston, Mass.

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Salt Lake City, Utah

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
and the
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION

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Editorial Comment on Sheep and Wool Affairs

The close of the third year of the great depression makes deeper the conviction that the world is entering a new economic era. Writers on business insist that the development of the new phase has been in progress since July. A number of industries have had demand for larger volume of their products and at some profit under the greatly lowered costs.

Slow Recovery

Wool has held most of the improvement made in the early fall. Diminished supplies have not yet lifted lamb prices above the general low level of other meats, but feeders are getting some profit and prospects are good for later marketings. While wool has showed ability to improve by itself, the future of agricultural products as a whole appears to be tied up in the general commodity price level.

Accepting the idea that agriculture and industry slowly and painfully are working their way toward some profit in production, it remains impossible now to foresee how the big load of debt can be worked off. There is, of course, the hope and possibility of sufficient advance in markets, combined with low costs, to allow debt payments. Unless that shall happen, the adjustment of international debts may need to be followed by adjustment of private debts. It is difficult to foresee how such could be accomplished fairly, even should it be recognized that full escape from deflation cannot be expected by accumulated wealth loaned to producing enterprises. There is talk of protection for operators of mortgaged lands, but such has so far related more to postponement of foreclosure than to scaling down.

Private information suggests that the European debt tangle is coming nearer to solution than would be inferred from newspaper dispatches. The question predominates the psychology of financial circles and thus affects all credit. President Hoover's direction of the negotiations is laying a good foundation for clarification of the debt issue by his successor. The most critical date is June 15, when principal payments from Europe become due. With six months for showing the real effect of failure to pay and conferences on economic matter between the new administration and foreign debtors, there are good grounds for expecting that this basic trouble will be worked out in 1933.

Probably there is in store an even greater volume of conversation and argument about foreign debts and

import duties than has been released so far. The majority of Americans seem to be adamant in opposition to official cancellation of any part of the debts owed to our government by European nations. At the same time public opinion was never so strongly set against surrendering our home market and throwing our workers out of employment, as would be done by accepting debt payments in shipments of foreign factory and agricultural articles that we now produce with efficiency and economy. If it shall be a question between injuring ourselves or making concession to our debtors, the latter may then seem the least distasteful.

Foreign Debts and Tariffs

Although the President-elect has not committed himself to approval of any agricultural plan, there are conspicuous among his reported counsellors many of those identified, since 1922, with "agricultural relief" legislation. These include officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmer's Union and the National Grange. They appear to be ready to discard the Farm Board but with continuation of some style of government support for organizations of producers seeking a greater power in the setting of prices as well as more efficient and economical machinery for distribution of crops and livestock.

Attention now centers on the "domestic allotment plan," which would collect stated amounts from processors of wheat, cotton, tobacco, and hogs (to cover corn) and return it to the producers who would be bound to limit production. The amounts not used in domestic trade would receive no bonus or subsidy. The plan assumes that the millers, manufacturers, and packers will increase their sales price so as to collect from the public the amounts to be paid the producers of the four surplus crops.

Saying nothing on the principle involved in the plan, its practical administration presents real problems. A "domestic price adjustment plan" has been put forward. It is based upon the same principle but appears to be simpler in operation, as it says nothing of allotments for production, but would collect the same amounts to be paid out on the same percentage of each producer's sales that the domestic consumption bears to the total crop of the same year. Packers are urging that in the case of hogs, they could not possibly charge enough more to meet the proposed two cents per pound of live weight, and would be forced to lower their buying prices, which already are extremely low.

Bolstering Crop Prices

The prospects are that special agricultural relief legislation will not be passed by March 4. A special session of the new Congress might be called, which is what the incoming administration seems anxious to avoid.

Since the election, Governor Roosevelt and members of his official family have said very little about the tariff. It appears to be their hope to get such action from the present Congress as will meet immediate requirements on debts, agriculture, and beer, and then to allow time for economic recovery and development of opinion before going further. This is a

Legislation on Tariff

commendable plan, though, as we suggested last month, business needs to know when or to what extent the new administration will open up the tariff question.

Economic conferences with Europe are about certain for early spring. Along with those negotiations with separate countries to reach trade agreements seem likely. These would involve our import duties and would require a series of treaties with ratification of each by the Congress. Under this plan any general alteration of existing tariffs could hardly be finished before the later part of 1934.

The Cover

THE unusually beautiful sheep picture used on the cover of the Wool Grower this month won the \$1,000 prize for the best livestock photograph in the international photographic contest held by the Eastman Kodak Company at Geneva, Switzerland, early this year. Mr. N. Watanabe of Los Angeles was the photographer.

RIGID economy and adherence to post-office regulations make it necessary at this time to remove from the mailing list of the National Wool Grower the names of all those whose subscriptions are in arrears. These names include: (1) A number whose subscriptions were carried last year by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, but who evidently did not consign their wool to the Corporation this year as subscription renewals have not been received; and (2) some who have been receiving the Wool Grower by virtue of their membership in state associations but who have apparently not paid their 1932 dues.

The Wool Grower can only balance its budget and stay in business by holding expenses at the minimum. This, of course, necessitates discontinuing all unpaid subscriptions. It is our hope, however, that as rapidly as conditions permit, wool growers will renew their memberships with their state associations, who in most cases send the Wool Grower to dues-paying members.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR SHOWS AND SALES

Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah—January 6-12, 1933.
National Western Stock Show, Denver—January 14-21, 1933.

CONVENTIONS

Idaho Wool Growers, Boise—January 5-6-7, 1933.
Utah Wool Growers, Salt Lake—January, 10, 1933.
American National Live Stock Association, Ogden, Utah—January 12-14, 1933.
Washington Wool Growers, Yakima—January 16-17, 1933.
Montana Wool Growers, Great Falls—January 19-20, 1933.

The Loan Value of a Ewe

HOW much should a sheepman be able to borrow today upon a good young ewe?

How much can and should a loaning agency put out today upon a good young ewe?

While these two questions really are one, there is a wide variety of answers. Loaning concerns especially vary in their discussions as to the collateral value of ewes.

The question may as well be limited at once to the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations and their branches in the western states. Through the Steiwer-Carey amendments to the act approved on July 21 last, 15 millions has been available to five R.A.C.C.'s (Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations), doing business chiefly in the range states. Ninety per cent of their business so far is with livestock owners and with livestock as security. Unencumbered land is listed with the collateral in some cases, but as a matter of fact it is the policy to have each loan secured by a sufficient value of cattle or sheep to make it "safe."

These various R.A.C.C.'s obtain their capital loans from the R.F.C. (Reconstruction Finance Corporation) at Washington, set up with government funds last February for emergency service. This service is rendered by using the government credit to replace that of financial institutions whose standing was

threatened or impaired by withdrawal of funds deposited with them, so that they could no longer continue to furnish the financial service needed for continuation of activity by their debtor clients.

The R.A.C.C.'s were created and capitalized to control the employment of this government credit in agricultural and livestock production, as existing banks and other agencies could no longer do to the extent needed for maintaining those industries in their essential service to the general public. The R.A.C.C.'s hold much the same relation to the R.F.C. and to agriculture and livestock as is held by the Interstate Commerce Commission in making R.F.C. funds available to the railroads.

Considerable complaint has been voiced against the action of the directors of the R.A.C.C.'s in some districts in refusing to approve loans on breeding ewes for such amount as is needed or desired by the applying owners. In other districts the directors' policies have been more liberal.

Absolute uniformity in amounts loaned per ewe should not be expected as between different sections, nor as between different concerns varying as to natural or managerial advantages directly affecting the earning capacity of a ewe and thereby her ability to pay out a loan placed upon her. Also, the law specifies that in making these loans

there shall be received "full and adequate security."

These things should be given consideration before passing judgment upon those sets of directors of R.A.C.C.'s who have acted with extreme conservatism in their recent appraisals of breeding ewes.

First, consider the meaning of "full and adequate security."

Was it the expectation of Congress that these loans should be made only in such a way that they could be repaid at any time by a forced sale of the ewes offered as collateral? Plainly, it was not. An emergency existed. Ordinary credit institutions could not serve the situation as the public interest required. It was desired to have the breeding flocks and herds of the country saved until the market price of their increase would ensure profit in production and thereby repayment of debts. So it might be asked: If collateral in the form of breeding stocks is to be appraised only at its liquidating meat value, and if the present policy is to be the same as that of private agencies in normal times, then why should the R.A.C.C.'s have been created and capitalized? How could directors be censured or disciplined for adopting a policy that anticipated better prices and for making loans to careful managers equipped to work out reasonably liberal loans under a more normal relationship between operating expenses and market values of lambs and wool?

Procedure for an agency created to serve an emergency cannot properly be based wholly upon returns obtainable during emergency conditions. In the case of ewes some regard must be given to capital value as based upon normal earning power. Actual figures governing hundreds of representative flocks in several states have been published in the Wool Grower. For a period of years up to and including 1930, they show an average net earning of over \$1 per ewe per year after allowing for maintenance of flock ages. In conservative investment circles this would mean a value much higher than is even claimed by sheepmen or

proposed to concerns making loans on livestock. Suppose that in extreme conservatism, but with regard to future as well as to full depression conditions, we place upon a young breeding ewe a fair capital value of \$9 and, still cautious, a capital loan limit of \$6.

Additional operating funds are essential for making such an investment produce. Depending upon the time the loan is made and the time of lambing and shearing, expense money is needed and safely may be furnished up to \$3 per ewe. This means a total of \$9 per ewe at the time of loaning but for which there will be at due date a ewe, a fleece of wool, and a marketable lamb.

Nine dollars may not be justifiable as a loan in all parts of the country, or for all sheep concerns in any one section. But in cases of good managers with good ewes, equipped with good range and other necessities, such a loan must be considered as not only in accordance with the law but as necessary for accomplishing the purpose for which Congress created the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations.

Erosion—An Arizona View

MR. T. J. HUDSPETH of Seligman, Arizona, prominent sheepman and a director of the Arizona Wool Growers Association, gives a concise statement of his views on the subject of erosion in the following letter addressed to Professor P. H. Ross, director of the Agricultural Extension Service of the College of Agriculture at Tucson, Arizona:

I note in the Arizona Republic of October 9 where you will address the American Association of Engineers next Thursday at the American Kitchen, Phoenix, on "Erosion Control and Arizona's Future." I saw some time ago where you made an address on the same subject.

I am one of the directors of the Arizona Wool Growers. At our next meeting I wish to read a copy of your address and would appreciate your forwarding me same for this purpose. I intend to make a strong protest to any future activity along this line of talk. You are a professor and should know something of the subject of which you

speak. But I wish to call you down in the most respectful manner at my command. Such talks as you are making are ruining our industry. We have been restricted from grazing on large areas in the foothills bordering on the desert country. I am speaking from thirty-four years of experience. Years ago sheepmen prospered when they could drift down to the foothills, hold up there on brush until desert growth started. Since it has been closed to grazing many sheep have died from being pushed onto the desert when there is no feed and this is one of the causes of most of the sheepmen being in the hands of receivers.

This erosion you are fond of as a subject has been going on for the last eighty million years, or more. Who knows just how long? Had it not been for this erosion you would have no fine Salt River land to worry about watering, or any other land rich enough to produce crops. As long as we have hillsides and steep grades there will be erosion, but every yard of this hillside which erodes is deposited in some other place to grow fine grass or crops. Erosion made the great Imperial Valley which has fed millions of people and added millions of dollars to the nation. Had it remained on the mountain side it would have produced only shrubs for mountain sheep or antelope to graze upon, in turn to feed the mountain lion and coyote. The great Roosevelt Dam would not catch half the water for irrigation if vegetation were too thick for a quick run-off; no water has flowed to waste for many years. Near Valle on the Grand Canyon line is a reservoir which holds thirty-two feet of water in depth. It stood there after being built fifteen years without water. When this outfit, Dent & Sears, sold to Grand Canyon Sheep Company in 1912, the new owners, T. E. Pollock and Harvey Hudspeth (my brother) put in one hundred and fifty miles of ditches in all the water shed, drained into the reservoir, and since that summer it has never been dry. The man is here today who made the ditches, his name is Will Anderson, manager of Arizona Live Stock Company. Sheep and goats restrict erosion, something many people do not know.

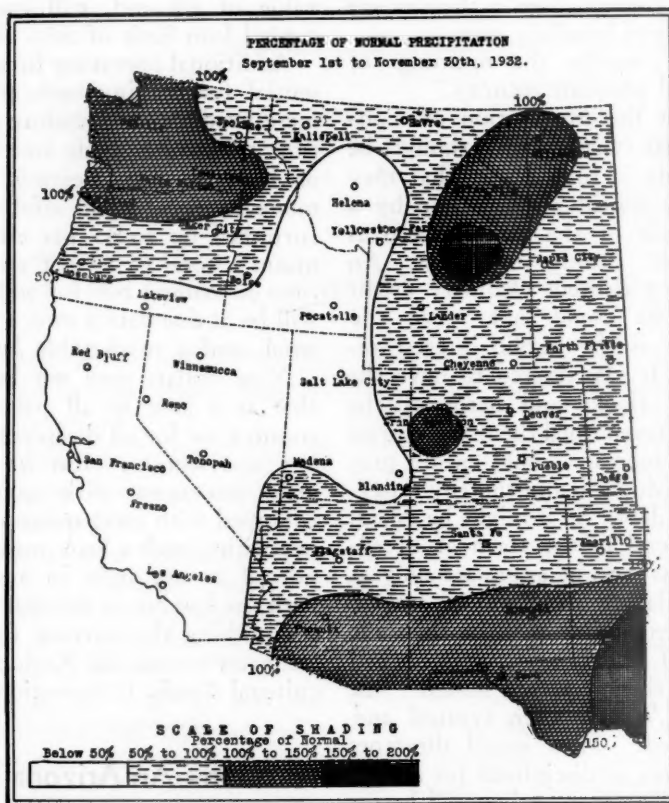
This is the reason in grazing steep hill sides that sheep never walk straight up or down the hill, they travel along the side, leaping about the same altitude. They make tiny trails, the small stones and pebbles roll to the lower side of the trail, making thousands of these small trails and each makes a water check which would not be there had the hill not been grazed. This erosion will likely go on for eighty million more years after we are gone unless the country becomes level. The future man, eighty millions years hence, will have to choose some other subject to speak upon.

In view of present-day conditions for the stockmen in general, I kindly and with all respect ask you to change your subject.

The Rainfall Record for the Fall Months

Precipitation on western livestock ranges during September, October and November, with normals and departures from normal for three months and six months, in inches.

	Normal 3-Months' Precipitation	Actual 3-Months' Precipitation	Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) 3-Months'	Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) 6-Months'
Washington—				
Seattle	9.64	12.09	+2.45	+3.02
Spokane	4.16	3.78	-0.38	-2.21
Walla Walla	4.50	4.60	+0.10	-1.51
Oregon—				
Portland	11.20	11.75	+0.55	-1.22
Pendleton	2.96	3.18	+0.22	-1.38
Baker City	2.70	1.50	-1.20	-3.00
Roseburg	8.54	6.37	-2.17	-3.38
Lakeview	3.27	0.65	-2.62	-3.20
California—				
Red Bluff	5.10	0.55	-4.55	-5.06
San Francisco	3.92	1.01	-2.91	-3.09
Fresno	1.71	0.30	-1.41	-1.51
Los Angeles	2.05	0.22	-1.83	-1.81
Nevada—				
Winnemucca	1.71	0.17	-1.54	-1.08
Reno	1.26	0.15	-1.11	-0.43
Tonopah	1.03	0.40	-0.63	-0.29
Arizona—				
Phoenix	1.92	2.07	+0.15	-1.50
Flagstaff	6.77	4.08	-2.69	-1.97
New Mexico—				
Santa Fe	3.31	2.93	-0.38	+1.13
Roswell	4.38	5.49	+1.11	+2.94
Texas—				
Amarillo	4.88	3.45	-1.43	+0.97
Abilene	6.55	10.88	+4.33	+9.65
Del Rio	16.90	11.47	-5.43	+5.60
El Paso	2.55	3.38	+0.83	+1.13
San Angelo	5.88	9.26	+3.38	+4.02
Montana—				
Helena	2.88	1.25	-1.63	-1.12
Kalispell	3.65	2.84	-0.81	+0.19
Havre	2.57	1.75	-0.82	+1.29
Miles City	2.51	2.64	+0.13	-0.51
Williston, N. D.	2.53	3.06	+0.53	+3.71
Idaho—				
Lewiston	3.84	3.92	+0.08	-1.59
Pocatello	2.86	0.34	-2.52	-2.09
Boise	3.05	1.90	-1.15	-1.04
Utah—				
Deseret	2.05	.46	-1.59	-1.17
Salt Lake City	3.77	1.85	-1.92	+0.55
Modena	2.11	1.09	-1.02	-0.78
Logan	4.13	1.08	-3.05	-1.51
Blanding	4.24	2.09	-2.15	-1.88
Castle Dale	2.45	0.45	-2.00	+ .56
Wyoming—				
Sheridan	2.97	5.03	+2.06	+2.82
Lander	2.88	2.14	-0.74	-1.88
Border	3.11	1.66	-1.45	-0.76
Cheyenne	2.68	1.74	-0.94	-2.96
Rapid City, S. D.	2.63	1.53	-1.10	+0.02
North Platte, Neb.	2.89	1.74	-1.15	+2.04
Colorado—				
Denver	2.59	1.69	-0.90	-2.33
Pueblo	1.77	1.07	-0.70	-1.23
Grand Junction	2.44	.28	-2.16	-.95
Dodge City, Kan.	3.94	3.21	-0.73	-0.40



THE MOISTURE MAP

THE lines and shadings on the accompanying chart are for percentages of normal; that is, the lines run through points having equal percentages, and the blank and shaded areas change gradually from the lesser to the greater precipitation area. In this map a slight additional change has been made, namely: the blank areas (unshaded) are those having less than half the usual precipitation, or less than 50 per cent of normal.

The greater part of the western range territory, it will be noted from the map, has had decidedly deficient precipitation in the last three months, much of California having had but little more than 10 per cent of normal, and the greater part of Nevada but little more than California. Western Utah and southern Idaho are also in the blank area, having had less than half the normal moisture. Only limited sections in the far Northwest, the Montana-Wyoming-Dakotas boundary region, and the Texas Southwest have had somewhat above normal amounts of moisture. No section has had especially excessive amounts.

Around the Range Country

Wyoming

Mild weather prevailed much of the time, a few days being colder than usual. Precipitation occurred at timely intervals, and with rather good distribution during the first two weeks, but the last half of the month was dry. Livestock are generally in good condition, needing little feeding in the southern and eastern parts.

Montana

Light to moderate precipitation occurred early in the month, a general snow covering being beneficial to the utilization of the winter range everywhere. Temperatures have been moderate to mild during the latter half of the month. Livestock are in fair to good shape, with little feeding reported, and shipments diminishing appreciably.

Idaho

Moderate to mild temperatures prevailed, being fine for livestock. Some cloudy weather occurred but there was little precipitation over the eastern counties. Western sections fared better, having more moisture, but it is still deficient nearly everywhere. Pastures and ranges are consequently good over the western portion and fair in the east, and livestock are mostly in good shape.

Winsper

We have had no moisture to speak of throughout November. Feed, however, has been plentiful. There is excellent forage on the winter range and we are wishing (December 1) for snow each day so as to get on to it. Alfalfa can be had at \$4.50 a ton in the stack.

No ewes have changed hands recently; I think breeding operations will be about on the same scale as a

THE notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications of that bureau for the month of November.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

year ago, so far as numbers are concerned.

The coyotes are just about as numerous as they were last year.

Herders are getting \$40 a month.

Most of the sheepmen that I know have been pleased to take advantage of the credit facilities offered by the new Agricultural Credit Corporations and the other loaning companies that discount with the Federal Intermediate Credit banks.

David Bethune.

Washington

Mild temperatures with abundant rains in many sections were favorable conditions for livestock and ranges. Grass and range forage made excellent growth and are now abundant. Livestock are, consequently, in good shape nearly everywhere.

Hover

We have an excellent growth of green range feed for the winter. All indications (November 29) point to an open winter, and fat sheep at lambing time. Hay is worth from \$4 to \$6 in the stack.

At about ten o'clock on election night, no doubt many sheepmen like myself began to speculate as to what might take place under the next administration. From 10 p. m.

until 4:30 a. m., November 9, contrary to my usual optimistic attitude, I felt no little worried. However, after getting an hour and a half sleep, I felt better and in spite of the very unusual election returns, made up my mind that I would still be an optimist in the face of what could be a disastrous situation.

We are still cutting expenses and we are also buying sparingly. How long can we stand it? My answer to that question is, "Indefinitely." We have had similar conditions before and we have always pulled through, and we always will.

J. R. Ayers.

Kahlotus

Fall weather has been good. Fewer lambs are in feed lots around here than a year ago. Also, the number of our breeding ewes is under that of 1931, but we have about the same proportion of yearlings in our flocks. Not many ewe lambs are raised here. Yearling fine-wool ewes have sold at \$6 recently.

From \$45 to \$50 is being paid to herders.

The wool held by the cooperatives does not seem to be salable. It looks to me as though the National Cooperative was being too much influenced by depression gossip. Instead of stabilization it looks to me like over-production and a sell-out.

George M. Harder.

Oregon

Good rains or snows have occurred over the state providing ample moisture for livestock in practically all winter grazing areas. Temperatures have not been hard on livestock. Pastures and ranges are furnishing ample forage, and livestock are doing fairly well, most of them being in good condition. Western pastures showed considerable improvement during the month.

Fossil

Conditions have been very good, and the winter range will be good if it continues open. There haven't been many sales of ewes lately, but I think the going price for yearling fine-wools has been \$4.50. I haven't heard of any transactions in hay, but understand that it is offered at \$6 in the stack. The number of ewes being bred is about the same as last year.

Government trappers seem to be keeping the coyotes down very well; I haven't noticed any increase this year. The work is pretty well in hand.

I am not very well posted on the operation of the new Agricultural Credit Corporations, but I understand that quite a number of loans are being put through in order to help the banks.

I think the National Wool Growers Association is doing good work in its efforts to get commission and marketing expenses cut.

A. S. Conlee.

California

The first week was cool, but the rest of the month was abnormally warm. Rain has occurred in the last week or so over the northwestern portion, but elsewhere the drouth continues with little abatement, moisture being deficient. Livestock conditions are generally satisfactory, as most animals are on feed, to a greater or less extent.

Fresno

November was a very dry month; hardly any rain so far (December 9) in the San Joachin Valley. Present indications point to late winter feed.

We are already lambing on dry feeds. Our ewe bands, however, are smaller by 10 or 15 per cent than a year ago. We sold nearly all our ewe lambs this year. There is very little trading in yearling ewes.

Coyotes are very bad in the foothills. They seem to be following the habits of the tourists: in the sum-

mer time they go up to the mountains and in the fall they come back to the valleys.

Most of the herders are getting \$35 and \$40 a month; some of them, however, may have to take notes as a part payment of their wages.

I do not know just what the general attitude of the stockmen toward the new credit facilities is. I know, however, that some of the growers have had a hard time to borrow from any place. Deserving creditors, I guess, do not have much trouble in getting help. I do think that the rate of interest is too high all over.

D. B.

Porterville

The weather has been fine during the late fall and feed conditions are also good. We just received some rain (December 1) and with favorable weather, feed is assured.

The number of ewes bred this season is about 20 per cent less than a year ago. We sold a larger number of our ewe lambs than usual. Between \$5 and \$6 is the going price on yearling fine-wool ewes.

Coyotes are more numerous this year, due probably to the fact that there is no bounty on them this year and people are not killing them.

Alfalfa hay can be purchased at \$7 to \$9 a ton baled. Herders' wages range from \$30 to \$40, with board.

J. B. Bilhou.

Roseville

Weather and feed conditions have been bad here during the past month. A shower last week, however, gives some hope that feed prospects may improve.

Yearling fine-wool ewes have changed hands at \$4 and crossbreds at \$3.50. More of our ewe lambs went to market this season than in other recent years. I think that the breeding bands are smaller by 10 or 15 per cent than they were last year.

Government trappers have done good work here in keeping the

coyote menace down. This year there are very few of them around here.

Alfalfa hay is priced at \$6.50 to \$8.00 a ton.

The average wage for herders is \$35.

Nevada

Generally fair weather prevailed, with very little rain or snow, as a consequence of which the land is comparatively dry, though temperature and weather conditions have been favorable on livestock directly, there being no severe conditions. Most cattle are already on feeding grounds, only a few remaining on the open range. Sheep continue to move toward winter ranges, though some are still being held near moisture supplies.

Cherry Creek

Snow is badly needed (December 3). As soon as it comes we can get on to the winter range where feed is plentiful. The ranges we are now on are very dry. Ten dollars is being paid for alfalfa hay in the stack.

There is quite an increase in the number of coyotes around here. There is no demand for furs and nobody is trapping.

We are breeding about the same number of ewes this fall as last, and we kept back more of our ewe lambs for replacements.

The stockmen are appreciating the aid given them by the credit corporations and loaning companies.

Wages for herders range from \$40 to \$50 a month.

Bertrand Paris.

Utah

Unusually warm weather prevailed, with but little moisture, and that chiefly over the northwestern portion. As a result cattle and sheep on farm pastures have done well, but flocks and herds on the way to desert ranges have been trailing long distances to water, and have not

(Continued to Page 34)

The Sixty-Eighth Annual Convention at Portland

ONE of the most valued possessions of the National Wool Growers Association is an old volume bearing on its cover the inscription: "Records—National W. Growers Association." Its first entries, hand written and now quite faint, tell the story of the beginning of the sheepmen's organization, on December 12, 1865, at Syracuse, New York. A group of forty-five men, representatives of the wool growing industry in New York, Vermont, Ohio, Wisconsin, and New England, met there to unite the sheepmen in the common cause of tariff protection. The spirit of those men on that occasion seems to have stamped itself on the wool growers' organization for all time. Its leaders and the men who have made up its membership have never lacked the courage to carry on.

Such a spirit—the spirit of '65—characterized the 68th Annual Convention of the association held at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, from December 8 to 10.

When preparations for the convention were commenced, great concern was expressed about the attendance. Would it be large enough to justify the necessary expenditures? But such fear was soon grounded. As the time drew near for the opening, every train brought a crowd and there were many who came by automobile, so that by Wednesday evening, when the executive committee held its first meeting, representatives of California, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, New Mexico, Washington and Wyoming were present (Montana, Utah and Texas members arriving on Thursday), and the opening joint session of the National Wool Growers Association and the Ladies' Auxiliary on Thursday morning had an attendance of some four hundred.

Individually, no doubt, all of those present had financial worries, but collectively they put up an undaunted front, and gave to the convention a truly optimistic temper. The only thing that kept it from being a "top-notcher" was the absence of President Hagenbarth, who was unable to be there on account of illness. Incidentally this was the first convention since 1913 over which he had not presided. Vice President Ellenwood of Red Bluff, California, however, rose to the occasion and presided in a most able manner.

Expressions of sympathy and hope for his rapid recovery were sent by the convention to President Hagenbarth and his reelection as president of the association for the coming year was unanimous. Vice Presidents Ellenwood, A. A. Johns of Arizona, and T. A. Kincaid of Texas were also continued in their offices by unanimous vote, and F. R. Marshall was reappointed secretary-treasurer by the executive committee.

Preliminary Meeting of Executive Committee

The executive committee held its first meeting on the evening of Wednesday, December 7. The members met at an informal dinner at 6:30 and continued as a formal meeting at 8 o'clock. California was represented by President W. H. Baber and Secretary W. P. Wing of the state organization; Colorado by President Jas. G. Brown of the state association and L. W. Clough of the Colorado Wool Marketing Association; Idaho by President D. Sid Smith; New Mexico by Geo. W. York, president of the New Mexico Wool Marketing Association, who substituted for President F. W. Lee of the wool growers' organization in that state; Oregon by F. W. Phillips and Walter Holt, president and secretary of the Oregon Wool Growers Association; Washington by President T. J. Drumheller and Secretary J. F. Sears, and Wyoming by Secretary J. B. Wilson.

First consideration was given to the financial situation of the association. The report of the Secretary-treasurer showed that the actual expenditures for the first eleven months of the year and those estimated for December would total \$13,678.84, and that receipts, made up of \$9,569.05, quota payments by the state associations for 1932; \$2,872.46 in payments made in 1932 on 1931 quotas; and a few dues received direct by the National from individual wool growers, had reached \$12,726.66. The deficit for the year was therefore figured at \$952.18. (During the convention and since that time sufficient money has been received to wipe the deficit out, and payments on 1932 quotas have been promised by states who have not previously remitted).

In presenting this financial statement, Secretary Marshall said that all running expenses of the association had been cut to a minimum and that voluntary reductions had been made in his salary and that of his assistant. The Eat More Lamb program had also been held up, but would be continued whenever the financial situation again permits. Approval was given to the report, with commendation to the association officers, for their careful management during the past year.

Plans for 1933, particularly in connection with the probable tariff revision, were informally discussed, with decision upon a program held over until the Saturday afternoon meeting of the committee.

THE PROGRAM

The First Day, Thursday, December 8

At 10:30, Thursday morning, Tommy Luke, spirited Portland musical leader, started the 68th Annual Convention of wool growers off with a round of community singing. As stated above, this was a joint session of the men's and women's organizations. Convention preliminaries included the invocation by Rev. Harold L. Bowman of the First Presbyterian Church, a brief expression of Portland's pleasure in entertaining the wool growers by President A. L. Fields of the Chamber of Commerce, and the response for the growers by Geo. W. York of New Mexico.

While the regular annual presidential address was given this year by Vice President Ellenwood as presiding officer, a brief message from President Hagenbarth was also read to the convention.

President Hagenbarth's Message

Fellow Wool Growers: It is with great sorrow and distress that I must advise you of my inability for the first time in thirty years to be present at a meeting of our wonderful association, and particularly at such a critical time as the present when so much depends on our individual and united efforts, for the preservation not only of our wonderful association but also of our personal fortunes.

Through several weeks of illness, I have had ample opportunity for reflection on all of the conditions that surround us, and I am not at all discouraged at the ultimate successful outcome to our industry.

The work performed by your National Wool Marketing Association has been marvelous, and is a splendid augury for the future. With our credit sustained by financing through various government set-ups, and banking facilities now available for us, and with the prospective shortage in wool and lambs as measured by consumptive demand—I can see a return of prosperity in the near future. We must, however, preserve our tariff and wool sales organization.

Notwithstanding the recent political upset, I know that we have many good friends of our industry in Congress who will see to it, regardless of party and theories, that we will have proper protection and reasonable financial assistance. However, in order to bring these things about we must continue to be solidly united, and maintain our organizations, both state and national, in order to get the full benefit of our advantages. We must not cease our efforts in these directions. We have built a great organization and we must stick by it, and work through it for individual and national benefits.

Let me again assure you of my regret at being absent, and my faith in the cause, and hopes of serving it in the future as I have in the past. I have the greatest confidence in our splendid national membership, in your state associations, and in the National Wool Marketing set-up and its officers. These various agencies predict a successful story for the future. Let us stick by them and they will stick by us, always remembering "God helps those who help themselves."

Vice President Ellenwood's address (printed on page 24) gave consideration to the relationship of the sheep industry to general conditions, the tariff, matters of finance and credits, forest affairs, and organization, and President Minnie B. Hudspeth of the Ladies' Aux-

iliary told of some of its activities and aims. (Her address will be printed in January.)

Printed copies of the Secretary's report of the association activities during 1932 were distributed. In addition to a statement of the financial situation of the association, it presented the status of commission and stockyard charges, freight rate cases, Eat More Lamb program, forest grazing fees, public domain and other legislative matters. (Report in January Wool Grower.)

The Lamb Cooking School

At 1:30 p.m. another joint session of the National and the Auxiliary was held, this time at the opening of a two-day lamb cooking school, Miss Inez S. Willson, director of home economics of the National Live Stock and Meat Board officiating.

Despite the fact that the temperature stood at 18 above and a wind from the east did more than its share to make the fires at home look brighter than usual, a thousand people met in the large auditorium which Meier and Frank had made available for the lamb cooking school. And they were well repaid, for Miss Willson conducted her work in an entertaining as well as instructive manner.

The subject for the first day's lesson was "Lamb—The Center of the Family Meal," and the dishes prepared were roast stuffed lamb, with watercress dressing, a stew of distinction, lamb loaf, and pan-broiled lamb chops with pineapple. On the second day, which drew an even larger attendance, roast leg of lamb, crown roast, broiled lamb chops, and lamb salad were prepared under the general lesson head of "Lamb—The Center of the Company Meal." Artistic programs with the recipes for all of these dishes made nice souvenirs and door prizes, consisting of different cuts of lamb, added to the interest in the occasion.

To the Morning Oregonian and its Home Economics Editor, Miss Jeannette Cramer, who sponsored the lamb cooking school, and to Mrs. E. N. Kavanagh, wife of the Assistant District Forester of the North Pacific District, who so capably represented the wool growers and the auxiliaries in making all arrangements for the school, are due much praise and appreciation from the sheep industry in general. For a real boost was given to lamb consumption in Portland by the school, which proved to be a major feature of the convention.

The Federal Farm Board and its Relation to the Cooperative Marketing of Wool and Livestock

This subject was discussed by C. G. Randell, marketing specialist for the Federal Farm Board, before the wool growers when they reassembled at the Multnomah Hotel at the conclusion of the lamb cooking demonstration.

The assistance given by the Farm Board to the National Wool Marketing Corporation was outlined by Mr. Randell as (1) organization work, which included help in setting up six of the 22 local cooperatives established, and the development of operating plans and policies of the National; (2) field service: addressing meetings and acquainting growers with the cooperative movement, holding wool grading schools, and helping local associations with their business records; (3) development of better and cheaper transportation service through a survey made by the Board; and (4) financial assistance in the form of capital loans for credit corporations, revolving funds for various purposes, commodity loans, and operating capital.

As a result of the operation of the Wool Marketing Corporation, Mr. Randell pointed out, growers have been provided with a local market, have had their clips sold according to quality for the first time, and have received valuable market information.

"The sales policies of the National," Mr. Randell said, "have cushioned price declines. The sales operations had a marked influence in easing price declines so that domestic prices did not decline to low price levels reached in foreign countries. This cushioning was done without building up a surplus. Volume has enabled the National to lead market advances. Not only has the National been able to cushion price declines, but it has led in price advances. In August, 1932, a mill buying movement started. The National sold large quantities at the market but it also studied the supply and demand situation and tested the strength of the market by advancing the price. Dealers on Summer Street, encouraged by this move, followed the lead of the National. The National sold at this higher level and at an opportune time, again advanced their prices, and again the dealers followed."

Mistakes, of course, have been made, he said. The high advances on wool made in the early period of the functioning of the Corporation had been a costly error for the Corporation, but the growers had received the benefit of it. Under this year's advance of 75 per cent, the tonnage of wool shipped to the National had been reduced, but Mr. Randell declared it has resulted "in the Corporation's getting its wool on such a basis that at the present time the growers' equity in the clip totals several cents above all expenses."

Similar information was given by Mr. Randell in connection with the organization and operation of the National Live Stock Marketing Association and its subsidiaries (National Feeder and Finance Corporation and the National Livestock Publishing Association). To this association the Board has made loans for use in subscribing for capital stock of credit corporations, direct



The close of the Lamb Cooking Demonstration. From the right, Miss Inez S. Willson, in charge of the demonstration, Miss Jeannette Cramer, Home Economics Editor of the *Morning Oregonian*, and Miss Marion Hepworth, Director of Home Economics of the University of Idaho. On the table, the cooked dishes of lamb decorated for serving.

loans to feeders and for revolving funds and operating capital for use by member agencies, and for freight and marketing advances on lambs and cattle. Through its operation, stockmen have obtained larger credit facilities, progress has been made in the reduction of livestock marketing expenses, in the standardization of livestock grades and in the better distribution of market supplies.

From the viewpoint of the Farm Board the future of these marketing organizations depends upon the building up of strong local associations and the strengthening of the national organizations. Strong local associations call for good managers and an active, working board of directors; the development of membership responsibility, the feeling on the part of the members that the organization is theirs and not something competing against them; and securing enough wool to make efficient operation. A research department for the National Wool Marketing Corporation that would furnish the information necessary to shape proper sales policies, and more work on the part of the livestock marketing organization in orderly marketing were named as the two major requirements for strengthening the national cooperatives handling wool and lamb.

Marketing and Credit Facilities of the National Livestock Association

Mr. C. A. Stewart told the convention about the operations of the National Feeder and Finance Corporation, of which he is manager, and which is a subsidiary of the National Livestock Marketing Association. Capital loans to the six credit corporations set up under the National Feeder and Finance Corporation, Mr. Stewart stated, made available loans to stockmen totaling \$30,000,000. While not a large sum, as new money entering into the financial situation, it had helped in saving banks and was helping to carry stockmen through the depression.

"These livestock credit corporations," said Mr. Stewart, "were not set up to compete with other existing credit institutions. Their formation came from the realization that local banks would probably never again become the primary factor in livestock loaning as they had been in the past. Livestock producers must no longer place themselves in a position where they depend on depository banks for their financing. It is our hope that it is going to be possible for producers to reduce their capital loans on livestock and carry only loans for operating expenses on them."

The requirements for loans from the livestock credit corporations were given and interpreted by Mr. Stewart as follows:

(1) The borrower must be solvent. Solvency is a difficult thing to determine, but really resolves itself into how much money the applicant owes. We want to know that there is no danger of a man losing his land, for the finance corporation is not in a position to take care of the stock.

(2) Cooperation with other creditors. We want to feel sure that other creditors are willing to give the individual an opportunity to work out from under the load of present indebtedness.

(3) The applicant must already be in the stock raising or feeding business. We are refusing all applications for loans made by new men. We are not interested in increasing the numbers of stockmen; we feel that we have enough to do in taking care of the individuals already in the industry.

(4) The borrower must market his stock through some member of the National Livestock Marketing Association. In this way the marketing association is built up, and since the association knows of the loan, it will see that the proceeds of the sale are properly distributed. We do not feel that this is in any way an imposition on the borrower, because he will get the same service that he would get in marketing his stock in any other way, and probably better.

(A more complete report of Mr. Stewart's address will appear in the January issue of the Wool Grower).

Packer's Methods of Buying and Distributing Lamb

Early this fall Swift and Company took a group of eleven representatives of the western sheep industry on a tour of their plants. The report of this trip was made to the convention by W. Hugh Baber, president of the California Wool Growers Association. Some of the observations made by Mr. Baber are briefly summarized as follows:

No lambs are carried over from one week to another; all of them are cleaned up on Friday at the best prices obtainable. Mem-

bers of the party thought at first that it would have been better to put the lambs into cold storage and hold them for better prices. It was shown, however, that it cost 50 cents per hundred to put lamb in cold storage and that the final selling price on it would be much lower because the American people do not like cold-storage lamb. It was found that the medium grade lambs were in the majority, that 35 per cent of the lamb is consumed in New York, and that chain stores were responsible for distributing 20 per cent of the meat consumed in the eastern coast states, and are therefore, a big factor in the distribution of meat products. Another item of concern for the western lamb raisers is the real competition that the native lamb is giving them. These lambs can be taken to market on trucks, avoiding shrink and arriving at the market in much better appearance than the western lambs after a long haul across the country.

"We had no idea," Mr. Baber concluded, "of what opposition the packers have to meet in selling our lamb products. While I do not want it to appear that I am taking the part of the packers, I really believe that they have done a wonderful job for us in taking care of our product, paying a cash price for it, not a good price perhaps, but nevertheless a cash price."

Mr. James A. Hooper of Utah, another participant in the Swift tour, supplemented the statements made by Mr. Baber, declaring that he had always felt that prices had been fixed against the producer, but had discovered that the problem of buying lambs was a far more intricate one than he had supposed.

Mr. Hooper said:

Those who are buying livestock are doing so on a very narrow margin of profit over prices paid. Early every morning the packers know exactly what the carry-over is in their branch houses, they know what the supply of livestock will be for that day, and they have felt the pulse of the retailer. With this information, they know at just what figure they can buy live lambs that day.

Our real need is for organized effort to avoid gluts at any one market. If we could regulate the flow of live lambs, we probably could succeed in regulating the value of live lambs, and we probably could add a material amount to our receipts each year.

"What impressed me most on the trip," said V. O. McWhorter, of Prosser, Washington, "was the knowledge gained of how effective the meat tariff schedules were functioning. When I was in New York, frozen lamb was selling in London at 7½ cents a pound, while our domestic product was selling at from 9 to 13 cents. Beef from the Argentine was selling in London from 7 to 7½ cents a pound, and in New York it was selling up to 17 cents a pound. My conclusion was that without our tariff, great quantities of this foreign meat would come into our country and bring great distress to our industry. I also feel that we owe much to our marketing associations and to the packers because it has not been necessary to dump our lambs as has been done with other agricultural products."

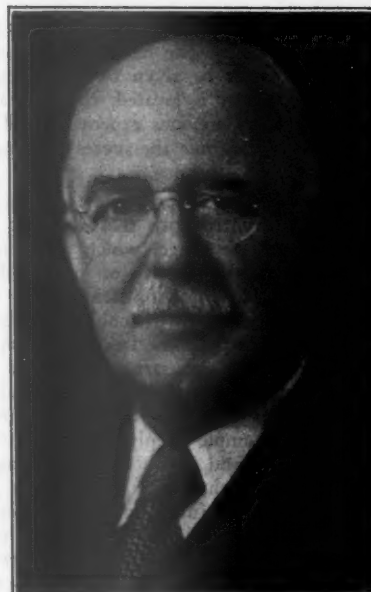
The general discussion at the conclusion of these reports on the marketing of lambs brought from packer representatives, F. M. Simpson of Swift and Company and Walter Netsch of Armour and Company, statements on the effect of the shipment of "directs" on the price of lambs marketed by the growers. The gist of these was that killing operations were based on the total supply of lambs available. If this total sup-



F. A. ELLENWOOD
Vice President of the National Wool Growers Association, who presided at the convention sessions.



C. G. RANDELL
Marketing Specialist of the Federal Farm Board.



FRANKLIN W. HOBBS
President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

ply was large, then "directs" might have a depressing effect, but no more so than the total number of lambs would. There is that much stock available at that time and it does not make much difference whether it is shipped as "directs" or by the producers. The packer handles "directs" chiefly to make it possible for him to make up mixed cars of beef, pork, and lamb, to send to his branch houses, as very few of them can take straight cars of lambs at any one time. If dressed lambs are shipped in carloads to the big central markets, they must then be trucked to the branch houses, all of which causes deterioration in the product.

The Smoker

The Portland Chamber of Commerce started its part of the entertainment with a smoker for the men and a theater party for the ladies in the evening of the first day. To give proper atmosphere, the seats provided at the smoker were bales and sacks of wool arranged in rows. From them, the men listened to a very fine program put on by some of Portland's best theatrical and radio talent, and Mr. Peter Spraynozzle of Utah. A sheep shearing demonstration was included in the evening program, with Folmer Bodtker and Cleo Peterson, members of the Lovelake Sheep Club of Junction City, Oregon, showing just how the work should be done. Refreshments were also served.

The Second Day, Friday, December 9

The opening music for this session was furnished by the Golden West Quartette, through the courtesy of radio station KOIN.

Present and Future Service of the Range Industry by Federal Land Banks and Intermediate Credit Banks

Under this title, A. C. Williams, member of the Federal Farm Loan Board of Washington, explained the credit facilities now available to stockmen through the land banks and intermediate credit banks. Part of Mr. Williams address is printed here:

The Federal Land Banks were created by Congress primarily to extend long-term land mortgage credit to agriculture. Chartered in 1917, the twelve banks have loaned over \$1,700,000,000 on farms and ranch lands to approximately 528,000 borrowers, of which loans totaling approximately \$1,134,000,000 are still outstanding. * * * * The banks have a real desire to approve all applications for loans which meet the requirements of the Farm Loan Act and funds have been available for such loans but the banks have found it necessary during recent months to reject an increasing percentage of applications because the agricultural value of the farms offered as security was not sufficient to justify loans in amounts large enough to refund outstanding loans. The unfavorable condition of a number of the national farm loan associations also contributed to a reduction in the volume of loan applications received and approved. The Farm Loan Board has been assured that it is not the policy of any of the banks to discriminate against range properties and many such loans have been made by the banks.

The banks must of course be operated within the provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations of the Federal Farm Board and in accordance with sound business principles based on experience. Examples of the conditions which the Farm Loan Act imposes upon loans by the banks are the requirements that loans shall be secured by first mortgages on farm land and that they shall not exceed 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land plus 20 per cent of the appraised value of the permanent insured improvements. One of the regulations is that the property offered as security must be of sufficient area to yield at the hands of an ordinarily capable farmer (or ranchman), putting it to the use to which it is generally adapted and using average methods, an income sufficient to maintain the family of

the applicant and discharge the interest and amortization payments on the loan. The banks have found from experience that consideration must be given to the character of the territory in which the property is located, the general financial condition of the applicant, his previous experience and the probability that he will be able to continue the successful operation of the mortgaged land. * * * * *

In applying these principles to loans on grazing lands, the banks are confronted with the fact that in some of the western states much of the range, which constitutes a necessary part of many ranch units, consists of public domain, leased lands or lands controlled by stock water supply. In such circumstances, the applicant for a loan is unable to give a first lien upon all of the ranch unit because the land to which he holds title does not include range land necessary to complete the operating unit. In order to comply with this principle a ranch should provide feed and grazing for the sheep or cattle throughout the year and it should have an ample supply of water. This test might be met by an all-year-round ranch or by a summer ranch with a companion winter ranch where the two are so favorably associated as to have a successful history as a livestock ranch. However, when public domain, leased lands or other lands not owned by the applicant in fee simple form a necessary part of the ranch unit, they cannot be included in the appraised values upon which the Farm Loan Act permits the amount of the loan to be based; and, since loans by banks of the system are for terms up to forty years, during which federal and state policies with respect to the public range may change, the rights to such range lands may not be considered in determining whether the loan would be secured by a complete ranch unit. * * * * *

The Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, which were organized in 1923, and are located in the same cities and have the same directors and executive officers as the Federal Land Banks discount notes of farmers and stockmen for agricultural credit corporations, livestock loan companies, and state and national banks, and make loans to such institutions secured by paper eligible for discount. They also make loans to cooperative associations composed of persons engaged in producing, or producing and marketing staple agricultural products. * * * * *

The Intermediate Credit Banks obtain the major portion of their funds from the sale of debentures, and are in a position to grant longer maturities and renewals than may safely be granted by commercial banks. Maturities of notes of farmers and stockmen accepted for discount or as collateral by Intermediate Credit Banks generally coincide with the normal marketing or liquidating seasons. Loan and discount rates may not exceed by more than one per cent the rate borne by the last issue of debentures, and are at the present time the lowest in the history of the system, eight banks having rates of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, three 3 per cent and one $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Rates of interest charged farmers and stockmen on notes discounted by an intermediate credit bank must not be more than 3 per cent per annum in excess of the discount rate of the bank.

Since the beginning of 1930 the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks have discounted livestock and agricultural paper for credit corporations, loan companies and banks, and made loans to such institutions on the security of notes eligible for discount in a total amount of more than \$345,000,000 and have made loans to cooperative marketing associations totaling approximately \$333,000,000; a substantial part of which represented notes secured by chattel mortgages on livestock and loans to cooperative marketing associations on the security of wool and mohair. Livestock paper held by the banks increased from \$35,312,000 at the beginning of 1930 to \$55,863,000 on October 31, 1932, while the total of all loans and discounts for financing institutions increased from \$50,018,291 to \$82,065,170 and loans to cooperative marketing associations outstanding on October 31, 1932, totaled about \$19,000,000.

In concluding his paper, Mr. Williams stated that

while periods of falling prices and generally unsettled conditions usually cause a good deal of liquidation, there has been less forced liquidation in the livestock industry during the past two years than during any previous depression period, due to the constructive policies of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and other institutions financed in whole or in part by the United States Government.

The Outlook in the Wool Manufacturing Industry

President Franklin W. Hobbs of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers gave to the convention some very interesting historical data on the textile industry, both abroad and at home, also facts about the regard paid by modern mill owners to the health and safety of their workers. Of particular interest to the growers, however, were his statements on the National Wool Marketing Corporation and the tariff.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation is now in its third year. It has become an active factor in the wool markets of the country. It has had many trials and is now about to make changes in its organization which it believes will enable it to give better service to the growers and to the manufacturers. I repeat what I said before: "Its outcome is a matter that rests in your hands. If you can market the American wool clip to better advantage for all parties concerned than it has been marketed before, you will succeed. If you cannot do this, the enterprise will fail. The opportunity has been given to you by this legislation and, as I say, the outcome is in your hands."

One of the greatest and one of the most serious problems confronting our industry today is the uncertainty about the tariff. As you know, the Democratic platform has declared in favor of a revision of the tariff. Just what form the revision will take and when it will be, no one knows, but the mere fact that a revision is almost certain will upset conditions and, meantime, make it very difficult to carry on business.

It has been the policy of our association that the duty on wool was a matter for the Congress to establish after the wool growers had presented their needs to the proper committees of Congress. We have maintained that this duty should be amply protective and should encourage the American wool growers to carry on their business. That has been the established policy of our association and we propose to continue in that policy in the revision that is ahead of us.

The rates on manufactures of wool in the tariff law are for two purposes: To compensate for a wool duty and to protect against the lower cost of manufacture in foreign countries. The duties to accomplish this are commonly called the compensatory and protective rates respectively.

What, really, is the compensatory rate? It is important that there be no misunderstanding about it. Briefly stated, it is a duty for the benefit of the wool grower, collected from the importer and paid over through the United States Customs Service to the United States Treasury. It is the "duty on wool in wool manufactures." * * * * *

This association has continually contended that the so-called compensatory rates should be written as a part of the wool schedule as they pertain to the wool growers' needs rather than to that part applying to wool manufactures. In any consideration of the wool duties it is necessary to understand that to make the duty effective it must be applied to the wool in imported manufactures.

Mr. Hobbs was introduced to the convention by Secretary Humphreys of the manufacturers' association.

Methods of Collecting Duties on Imported Wools

"Many problems have confronted the industry in connection with the administering of the wool duties for many years," said George T. Willingmyre, wool administrator of the Bureau of Customs, in his talk to the convention. "One of these was the assessing of duties on wool on skins. Forty years ago it was arranged that the duty on wool imported on skin should be levied on the amount of wool that could be sheared from the skin. In 1929 the wool growers brought up the matter of assessing the duty on the larger amount that actually is removed by the now common 'pulling' process. At that time the tariff was under consideration, and it was thought that probably provision would be made in the act to take care of the point raised. This was not done and it was necessary for the treasury department later to issue a regulation that the duty should be assessed on the clean content based on the amount of wool that could be commercially pulled from the skin. As a result of this, I think it is a very modest estimate to say that the increase in the revenue on all importations of wool on the skin has amounted to 15 to 25 per cent."

Another improvement in administering wool duties resulting in increased revenue, which Mr. Willingmyre considered, was that of establishing uniform methods for determining the clean content of all wool importations. Under this new method, the former practice at some of the ports of deducting 2 per cent from the estimated clean content as an allowance for foreign matter, has been discontinued.

The Year's Work of the National Wool Marketing Corporation and Plans for 1933

General Manager H. B. Embach of the National Wool Marketing Corporation was unable to attend the convention, but sent L. U. Edgheill, new head of the sales department, and Matt Staff, publicity director, as the Corporation's representatives. Mr. Staff's address will be printed in full in January.

According to Mr. Edgheill, the most encouraging feature of the wool market situation today is the fact that the stocks on hand are so low.

"Wool," he said, "has a much better chance to come back and to rise in price than any other commodity. In August and September the National Wool Marketing Corporation was able to clean out a great deal of the old stock of wool it had on hand. The mills that a year ago were carrying large stocks of goods, today have practically none on hand, and it is no longer possible for them to fill orders on the day they are received. It is a matter of waiting a week now.

"The New York trade is looking forward to a good business. It is the belief that the cheap suit that is on the market today is going to be a big factor in increasing sales. The men who have been getting along the

last few years without new purchases will make them now."

The failure of the Corporation to send out final account statements was explained by Mr. Edgheill as being due to the abnormal production of wool in 1930 (the largest in history) and the mistaken policy of the Corporation of trying to maintain price levels by holding the wool. A lot of wool was carried over into 1931, and at the beginning of 1932, the Corporation had over 100 million pounds of old wool. By shearing time that had been reduced to about 80 or 90 million pounds. But now it has on hand only 45 million pounds of wool, 35 million pounds of which is 1932 wool, an amount which it is believed can be marketed before the 1933 shearing season.

"The new set-up in the selling department of the Corporation, firm believers in the principle of cooperative marketing, are going to strive to do everything possible to make the plan successful," Mr. Edgheill concluded, "but we need the support of the wool growers to accomplish it."

Visits to Pacific Wool Warehouse and Portland Woolen Mills

A recess was taken by the convention on Thursday afternoon to permit the sheepmen to attend a wool grading demonstration at the warehouse of the Pacific Wool Growers, put on as a special convention event by General Manager R. A. Ward. Opportunity was also provided for a visit to the Portland Hide and Wool Company to see how wool is scoured.

On this same afternoon the members of the Auxiliary and all other visiting ladies went to the Portland Woolen Mills where they spent a profitable hour or so in watching the carding, spinning and weaving machinery turning raw wool into blankets.

The Banquet

Friday night saw the climax of the social affairs of the convention in a dinner-dance. To begin with there was a fashion show, by the Portland manufacturers, of woolen garments, with pretty girls displaying sports costumes, bathing suits, and street attire, and also some good looking men giving pointers on style in men's wearing apparel. Later Dr. O. M. Plummer, general manager of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, took charge. Mrs. Hudspeth, retiring president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and the new president, Mrs. S. O. Stewart, were introduced; Miss Inez S. Willson of the National Live Stock and Meat Board was presented with one of Portland's beautiful woolen blankets in appreciation of her work in the lamb cooking school; and Peter Spraynozzle told some funny stories. And during this time a good dinner, with roast lamb as the meat course, was being served. Later there was dancing in the Grand Ballroom.

The Third Day, Saturday, December 10

This was a day devoted largely to consideration of committee reports, election of officers, and other association affairs. There were only two addresses, both of them given in the morning.

West Coast Lamb Consumption

While 6.8 per cent of the United States population lives in California, Oregon, and Washington, these states consume 11.8 per cent of the lamb crops.

This was one of the striking points brought out by Mr. G. A. Scott of Sacramento, livestock statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture.

California lamb slaughter increased 48 per cent from 1929 to 1931 while in the United States as a whole, the increase was 34 per cent. California takes about 800,000 lambs from other states each year, and sends around half a million head each spring to eastern markets.

In 1931 California had a slaughter of 30 lambs per 100 inhabitants, while for the United States as a whole, there was a slaughter of only 14 head for each 100 people.

Seven far western states produced 7 million lambs for market in 1931, while the three coast states consumed 3 million head.

Mr. Scott also spoke briefly of losses of range ewes last winter, and of holdings of ewe lambs in recent years. These figures will be employed in preparation of the annual government report of sheep on hand in each state for January 1. The report is usually published in January.

The Public Domain

The convention address upon the public domain was presented by Herman Stabler, chief of the Conservation Branch of the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

Mr. Stabler strongly favored passage of the Colton bill, now before Congress, and under which the Department of the Interior would have authority to create grazing districts to be administered by the Department of the Interior with advice from associations of the owners of stock grazed on the lands included in the district.

The scientists of the Department of the Interior appear to have an idea on the public domain question and the administration of those lands that is a long way from that of the Forest Service, particularly on the points of erosion and protection of watershed areas. On these points, Mr. Stabler said:

Water supply for irrigation, power, and municipal purposes has been a main subject of my professional work through a long period of years. I am strongly in favor of doing anything that may reasonably be done to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the water supply available for such purposes in the western states. I recognize that erosion, though generally beneficial to mankind in the long run, is something to be avoided, if practicable,

in many places, particularly on cultivated lands. But I am compelled in all truthfulness to make the positive statement that "watershed protection" is not an important problem of the unreserved public domain. That domain is characteristically arid—dotted with sparse vegetation occurring as single plants or in small groups offering slight obstruction to the flow of water or to other erosive processes. On soft sandstones and friable shales erosion from intensive downpours of rain is very great in the absence of any stock population whatever. The classification report (previously referred to) sets the average carrying capacity of the grazing land of that particular area at 8.4 animal units per square mile per year, which is considerably above one-third greater than the average for the unreserved public domain. This reflects an annual forage crop of perhaps 50 tons a square mile, or one ton to about 13 acres, or one and one-half ounces for each square yard. Neither the presence or absence of such a quantity of forage growth, nor the presence or absence of a sufficient number of stock to harvest it can have a material effect on the quantity or quality of water in any major stream. Whether the area be overgrazed or undergrazed is not a major problem of water supply but it may be a major problem of range regulation in the interests of the stock industry. Such regulation, aimed at maximum production of native forage and adequate harvesting thereof by stock, will accomplish all that can reasonably be done in the way of watershed protection, which, therefore, is a matter that will in general take care of itself on the unreserved public domain without specific consideration and without specific expenditure of funds.

In regard to fees for grazing on the type of districts outlined in the Colton bill (printed in the May issue of the National Wool Grower), that bill provides only that such fees shall be 'reasonable.' On this point Mr. Stabler said:

It is specified in Section 3 that they shall be reasonable, and may be fixed for the term of the permit or determined from time to time within such term. Refunding, remission, or reduction of fees in periods of range depletion or in case of a general epidemic of disease is provided for in Section 3 and free grazing of limited character is authorized in Section 5. You are, of course, deeply interested in the amount of any grazing fee. I have no idea what the amount shall or should be for any grazing district yet unestablished. In any specific case that may arise the local board of stockmen will have opportunity to present their views and unless they are clearly out of reason I anticipate that such views will prevail. As a general principle, it would seem reasonable that in the long run the costs of administration should be met, and that costs of administration be so limited that they may reasonably be met. The mineral leasing laws produce in revenue about twenty times the cost of classification and administration. I do not anticipate that a grazing law would ever be a substantial money-maker for the government. In the early years of its operation, the expense would seem sure to exceed any reasonably possible revenue. By combining this work with other operations on the public domain administered by the Department of the Interior the cost of grazing administration can be kept at a minimum. These general observations of mine on amount of grazing fees are not a declaration of departmental policy, for I am authorized to make no such declaration, but are in harmony with such discussion of policy as has come to my notice. The nominal character of contemplated fees was repeatedly emphasized by Department of the Interior officials before the Public Lands Committee of the House during the hearings of last March and April.

Those who follow the various proposals for handling public domain grazing have been critical of the Colton bill because, while it apparently contemplates that the stock owner shall have a voice in deciding when grazing districts shall be established and as to how they shall be administered, yet full power of action is placed

in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Stabler's opinion as to the position of the Department of the Interior, in the course of his analysis of the bill, was expressed as follows:

Section 1 authorizes, but does not direct, the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to establish grazing districts. Section 9 makes it imperative that the Secretary of the Interior shall provide for cooperation with local associations of stockmen and with such advisory boards as they may name. The logical time to begin such cooperation is in the creation of grazing districts. A score or more appeals for creation of grazing districts are even now pending before Congress or in the Department of the Interior. While the bill does not limit the creation of districts to those for which application is made, there can be little doubt that for a considerable time to come the department will be fully occupied with handling current applications and will have neither incentive nor opportunity to create districts on its own initiative. I anticipate that successful organization and administration of the first districts will lead to applications for others until substantially all the unreserved public domain chiefly valuable for range use shall have been included in grazing districts on request and with the approval of stockmen.

It should be distinctly understood that the whole purpose of the bill is in aid of the stock industry. The specific purposes enumerated in its title and repeated in Section 2 are (1) to stop injury to the public grazing lands, (2) to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, and (3) to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range. If administration of the law should accomplish these things it will be a success, the stock industry will benefit from it materially, and the creation of new grazing districts will be limited only by the limited area of grazing lands owned by the United States. If administration of the law should not accomplish these things the stock industry should demand of the Secretary of the Interior such changes in administration as may be necessary to accomplish them.

A knowledge of conditions and of changes that take place on public lands was declared to be essential to 'protection, administration, and regulation, and improvement.' This knowledge Mr. Stabler considered can be furnished by the Geological Survey reports combined with stockmen's practical knowledge and experience. A program of range use would need to be flexible "in order to allow for vagaries that modify carrying capacity and ups and downs of the stock industry that modify demands for range use." In connection with changes in public domain grazing and variation in seasons, Mr. Stabler said:

My observations over a period of forty years lead to the general conclusion that differences in the vegetative matter on western lands may be greater at the present time during wet and dry periods than between average present-day conditions and those of many years ago.

While the convention was in progress, President Hoover reported to Congress his plan of re-organization of government departments, which included the transfer of the general land office from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. Under the plan, the affairs of the Land Office, and Forest Service, would be administered by an "Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for land utilization" who also would direct the Biological Survey and parts of various bureaus doing work related to land utilization. This would for a time create uncertainty as to the attitude

of government departments administering new land legislation. While the re-organization plan seems likely to become effective, it is doubtful whether the Colton bill can secure the approval of the Senate this winter, if it should be passed by the House of Representatives.

Adjournment

Before the committee reports were considered, Senator C. H. Williams, president of the Montana Wool Growers Association for many years, spoke of some of the problems of the sheep industry in relation to former conditions, and Geo. W. York of New Mexico gave a brief talk on the value of cooperation. Dr. Plummer also paid a tribute to the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The discussion arising from the committee reports was very slight. F. W. Falconer of Pilot Rock, Oregon, dissented against the approval given by the general resolutions committee to the activities of the Federal Farm Board, and Arthur M. Geary took exception to a part of the report of the committee on lamb marketing. The reports, however, were adopted as presented by the committees and as they appear in this issue. The reelection of all the officers of the association has been referred to earlier in this report.

Joint Session of Executive Committee and Officers of State Associations

Immediately following the adjournment of the 68th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, members of the executive committee, state presidents and secretaries met together to talk over future plans and financial problems. There was an informal exchange of secretaries' notes and extended discussion on sheep appraisals by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations. No action was taken in this connection, but the officers of the state associations were requested to secure information upon the basis for the loans being made in different sections of the country and to use every possible means to obtain a liberal consideration of the loaning value of a ewe by the R.A.C.C.'s. and their various branches.

The activities of the National Wool Growers Association for 1933 were outlined on the basis of a \$20,000 budget, with the largest expenditure for legislative or tariff work. No definite plans were laid for activity along this line, however.

The spirit of harmony and cooperation that prevailed during the convention and continued during this officers' meeting was contributed to largely by the City of Portland, through its Chamber of Commerce and the entertainment committees. Portland needed no spokesman to tell the wool growers that they were welcome: the courtesies extended, the general preparations made for the convention made that very evident. And the hope was generally expressed that it would not be long before the wool growers would meet again in Portland in an annual convention.

The Platform and Program of the National Wool Growers Association

*As Set Forth in the Reports of Various Committees and Adopted by the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention
Portland, Oregon, December 8, 9, 10, 1932*

Report of Committee on General Resolutions

WE submit the following statement for the favorable action of the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, assembled in Portland, Oregon, on December 10, 1932:

The Tariff

Consideration of the question of import duties upon foreign products must always recognize and be based upon the fostering and encouragement of all lines of agricultural production. This is essential not only in the interest of our rural population, but because of the great dependence of the manufacturing industry, transportation, and all lines of commerce upon the purchasing ability of those engaged in agricultural and livestock production.

We consider that the effectiveness of present import duties upon foreign agricultural products imported into the United States has largely contributed to the maintenance of a somewhat better economic business condition in the United States than has prevailed in many other countries.

The leaders of the incoming administration have assured the American farmer and livestock producer of their belief in the necessity of continuing import duties upon agricultural products. We urge upon President-elect Roosevelt, his official family, and the 73rd Congress that import duties on agricultural products be maintained upon a level no lower than that of the rates now prevailing.

We urge that these rates be maintained upon all livestock and meat products and upon wools imported in the raw or manufactured condition. It is also our belief that the raw wool duty should continue to be levied as a specific duty upon the clean-content basis.

In consideration of tariffs as a source of revenue, we suggest that duties might be levied upon wools imported for use in the making of carpets and floor coverings. We also suggest that examination be made of the probability of our domestic wools being used in carpet making and the inclusion of carpet wools under similar rates of duty as provided for clothing wools.

Finance

Reconstruction Finance Corporation:

We most heartily commend the 72nd Congress for having established the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The acceptance and carrying by this corporation of a large amount of livestock and agricultural loans has been of untold value to those industries and to the whole country.

The further financial service of carrying such loans through Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has given most timely support in some districts that could not have been furnished by any other agencies.

In other districts the policy of making it very difficult to obtain loans has not been in accord with what we believe to be the intent of the law by which these corporations were created.

We ask for a definition in the law as to what shall be accepted as "full and adequate security" and for a more liberal and reasonable attitude on this point on the part of the credit corporations and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Intermediate Credit Banks:

Less than 100 million dollars of livestock loan paper was being held on December 31, 1931, by the nine Federal Intermediate Credit Banks in operation in the western and southwestern states. The fact that this comparatively small proportion of the total of this class of paper was so securely held protected livestock credits until the resources of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were made available.

It is painfully apparent, as it also was in 1920, that the livestock industry cannot safely rely upon ordinary commercial banks of deposit handling only 90-day paper, for the financial service essential to production. Future safety depends upon the handling of the main part of our livestock paper with agencies not subject to withdrawal of deposits and the necessary calling of loans. To provide this financial security, a large increase is necessary in the capital structure of livestock loan companies and agricultural credit corporations that discount with Intermediate Credit Banks. This requirement is temporarily provided under the Steiwer-Carey amendment to the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932.

We favor the enactment of such legislation as may be required for the continuation of this large scale service which, in the public interest, is essential to efficient agricultural and livestock production under normal conditions.

Federal Land Banks:

The National Wool Growers Association supported the movement which resulted in the passage in 1916 of the Federal Farm Loan Act.

While the district banks established under the provisions of that law have given large and valuable service to owners of crop-producing land, we have been disappointed over their almost general refusal to extend their low rates of interest and amortization features to owned grazing lands, which we believe to be entitled to that service under the terms of the law.

We consider that these banks are in error in refusing to make loans on grazing lands unless the applicant has title to all lands used in his operations, and ask for a reconsideration of this ruling.

We offer our cooperation and support in the obtaining of legislation, if such is needed, for ensuring the extension of the facilities of the Federal Land Banks to the range livestock industry. We also recommend that these conditions apply equally to the Joint Stock Land Banks.

The Agricultural Marketing Act

We most strongly commend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, and believe it to be the most constructive piece of agricultural legislation ever enacted by Congress. We recommend its continuance in its present form, except in cases in which experience has demonstrated its failure to obtain appropriate results beneficial to agriculture.

Interest Rates

Considering the present level of commodity prices and their relation to cost of sheep production, we find that the highest fixed charges today, other than taxation, are interest rates. Taxes of the Federal, State and County governments are being reduced 25 to 50 per cent. We emphatically urge reduction in interest charges on the same basis.

Taxation

In the spirit of fairness, we realize that in order to contribute to the general movement towards tax reductions, not only agriculture, but all lines of business, and all persons generally, must be willing to accept their proportionate share in cuts of Federal and State appropriations affecting them. We subscribe to this theory and are willing to accept our pro rata share of such cuts, but demand consideration for agriculture to the extent that Federal and State appropriations for agricultural purposes be not reduced in greater propor-

tion than appropriations for all other purposes—that agriculture be not forced to stand all or the greater part of reduced appropriations.

Conservation in National Forests

The United States Forest Service policy of the necessity of forests for conservation of water in the West we find by extensive investigation and scientific research conducted by non-interested investigators to be without foundation.

We therefore ask the United States Forest Service to change its policy relative to conservation of water as it affects the grazing of livestock on the national forests and to conduct immediately a study leading to reclassification of the national forests into those areas primarily adapted for timber production, grazing use and water conservation. Those areas set aside for timber production to be protected as at present, those for water conservation and grazing to be administered under a more liberal policy based on recognition of findings of scientific tests of water flow and of the interests of communities and industries dependent thereon.

This will make it possible to greatly reduce the appropriations necessary for the maintenance of the national forests.

Legislation

We instruct our officers to carefully investigate all new ideas proposed for legislation affecting agriculture, such as the so-called Domestic Allotment Plan and others, and take such steps as they deem necessary to fully protect the interests of the sheep industry.

Commission Merchants

We instruct our National officers to seek the enactment of a Federal law requiring wool merchants doing a commission business to be licensed and bonded under rules and regulations prescribed by the Department of Agriculture.

Sanitary Regulations

Inasmuch as sheep scabies no longer exists in most of our western states, yet many owners are compelled to pay health inspection fees covering sheep moving interstate to and from districts that have been free of scab for many years, we, therefore, recommend that the sanitary authorities of these various states waive inspection where and when in their judgment no health hazards are involved.

Appreciation

We state unreservedly that we have had a most enjoyable time during our 68th annual convention, and we take this means of expressing our heartfelt and sincere appreciation and thanks to the people of Portland, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the Oregon

Wool Growers Association, the National and Oregon Ladies' Auxiliaries, the Pacific Wool Growers, the Press, the Portland Woolen Mills, the railroad men, the Hotel Multnomah, and all other persons and organizations who contributed to our entertainment.

Our thanks are also extended to our president, Frank J. Hagenbarth and to our secretary, Fred R. Marshall, and his able assistants, for their work not only during the convention, but throughout the past year.

Our only regret is that our worthy president, Frank J. Hagenbarth, was unable to attend on account of his illness.

E. S. Mayer, Texas, Chairman
Geo. W. York, New Mexico
R. C. Rich, Idaho
Mac Hoke, Oregon
James G. Brown, Colorado
J. F. Sears, Washington
W. P. Wing, California
J. B. Wilson, Wyoming

Report of Committee on Public Lands and Forest Grazing

Public Lands:

We recognize the ideal administration of public lands would be private ownership. In view of the type of land remaining in the public domain, and the low value of forage which is produced thereon, the price at which these lands should be sold must be relatively low. Payment should be distributed over a period of not less than twenty years with a low interest charge. All funds derived from the sale of public land should properly go to the state wherein such lands are located.

We recommend the sale of public land in large tracts, and that no sale be permitted of commanding or key sections for the purpose of controlling by reason of water holes, etc., large tracts of land. To accomplish this end, we recommend preference be given in the sale of the public domain to associations of livestock men.

It must be recognized by taxing units that when the public land passes into private ownership the burden of taxation must not be increased, but the assessment should be modified by equalization of assessment on land holdings used in conjunction with the public lands that shall be passed to title.

Because of heavy losses in operation for several years western livestock raisers are now unable to purchase these lands under any terms. For the present, we therefore favor their administration under such act of Congress as would (a) definitely limit the amounts to be paid by stock owners who shall use these lands, (b) permit their management and administration by the users under limited supervision of the Federal Government, and (c) ensure a minimum of expenditure by the government in providing such supervision.

Because of the low production of these lands and their present condition, no attempt should be made to

make a charge for their use at the present time. The right to graze these lands should be granted only to citizens of the United States, and the present users should receive preference with the definite assurance that there will be no reductions where the lands are necessary to and used with dependent properties.

We urge immediate passage of an act authorizing administration of the public domain by the Federal Government, as heretofore set forth, and that where livestock men make application for a given area for grazing purposes, said land be withdrawn immediately, pending passage of such an act by Congress.

We desire to take this opportunity to commend the Department of the Interior for its farsightedness in establishing driveways, and working for the advantage of the livestock industry, and hope for the continuation of this policy.

Forest Grazing:

We favor supervision of the national forests by the United States Forest Service, but, in keeping with the times at much lower cost. In order that expenses of administration may be materially reduced, we urge upon the Forest Service that permittees be allowed to co-operate more largely in securing such control and regulation of grazing as is found to be essential.

We favor a return of 50 per cent of fees to the various counties for the support of roads and schools, instead of 25 per cent as specified in present law.

While the National Wool Growers Association has never accepted the schedule of fees submitted by the Chief Forester under date of January 25, 1927, and ordered into effect by the Secretary of Agriculture, we must insist that if said fees were "a fair compensation for grazing on respective national forests under conditions now existing," as stated in such communication, conditions have now changed to such an extent that the ten-year scale of fees as ordered into effect in 1927 is entirely out of line with commodity prices, land leases, etc., and there should now be effected by the Secretary of Agriculture a new scale of grazing fees on a basis of not to exceed 50 per cent of the present scale, and lower, if conditions should warrant further reductions.

In view of the present financial conditions of the livestock industry, and the further fact that in many instances the revenue from the livestock business is not sufficient to meet the expenses necessary for its operation, where fees on the National Forest are delinquent, permittees who have failed to meet their 1932 grazing fee should not be deprived of the use of their permit to graze on the national forests in 1933 by reason of non-payment of said fees.

Jas. A. Hooper, Chairman
Ned Sherlock, Oregon
L. W. Clough, Colorado
John Edholm, Idaho
Murray E. Stebbins, Montana
W. P. Wing, California

Report of Committee on Predatory Animals

The National Wool Growers Association again heartily endorses the activities of the Biological Survey in its systematic and fairly administered methods of predatory animal and rodent control. In view of the relief which is certain to come to the livestock and related branches of agriculture should the ten-year program become operative, we urge Congressional action making available the facilities embodied in said ten-year program as soon as conditions will permit.

We strongly urge that everything be done to preserve the present efficiency of the predatory animal control work of the Federal Government keeping in mind the present economic situation.

The Federal land in the West comprises as high as 84 per cent of the land area of many counties and states. This land is not taxable, and, therefore, funds for predatory animal control work in protecting our flocks and herds are not available from the counties and states comprising these areas. It is largely in these areas where the predatory animals breed. It is firmly believed the Federal Government, in owning and controlling these lands and deriving revenue therefrom, should prevent the breeding of predatory animals therein and their spreading to other sections.

It is believed that an adequate appropriation for predatory animal control in the United States under a ten-year program is a real means of offering farm relief and assisting materially the plans of the Congress for ameliorating unemployment conditions.

We ask that a copy of the above report be sent to the President of the United States, to the Director of the Budget, to the Secretary of Agriculture, to the Chief of the U. S. Biological Survey, to each member of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives from the range states, to the other members of the Senate Agricultural Committee and to the various state associations.

We further recommend that the National Wool Grower, official publication of the National Wool Growers Association, be fully utilized to keep our members and others informed of the activities of organizations opposing all efforts to control predatory animals, such information being of great value in bringing about a fairly developed public opinion.

We make the further recommendation that wool growers avail themselves of the largest possible use of the existing public and other agencies interested in the elimination of rodents from ranches and ranges, specific mention here being made of the service available through the Biological Survey and the agricultural extension service of the various colleges and universities.

Archie Prior, Chairman
John V. Withers, Oregon
W. P. Wing, California

Report of Committee on Lamb Markets, Transportation, Advertising and Distribution

The results which have been obtained during the past year in the reducing of our marketing costs have not been large, but some of these, however, have been most helpful.

We feel justified at this time in criticizing the Secretary of Agriculture for the delay in the rendering of decisions after hearings were completed in the stockyard and commission rate investigations. The fact that these charges are fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the supposed protection of our industry has worked very greatly to our disadvantage during the last few years due to the unnecessary delay in arriving at a decision, and we trust that matters relating to the welfare of our industry will receive more prompt attention from the incoming Secretary.

It is the feeling of the wool growers that our stockyard, feed yard, and commission charges have been entirely out of line when compared with income received for the past several years. It seems that the livestock industry at the present time is supporting a greater number of commission firms than is required to handle the selling of livestock. The increase in number has been much more rapid than the increase in livestock production. The charges which we pay to the feed yard and commission firms have been entirely out of line for several years, and it is our thought that in order to obtain these services at a reasonable charge, a committee composed of wool growers from different states familiar with the situation meet with men representing the feed yards and commission houses and endeavor to arrive at an equitable charge for these services, with the thought in view of working out a schedule that would be fair to the producer under all economic conditions.

Since the minimum loading weight has been reduced to 20,000 pounds, the commission firms have profited to a considerable extent for the reason that they are now receiving approximately the same amount for handling nine cars of lambs as they formerly received for ten cars.

During the past year there has been some reduction in the cost of feeds used en route to market, but these have seemed to be very slow in coming back to the producer. With the price of feeds lower than they have been at any time during the past fifty years, these charges which have been assessed against the producer in moving his product to market are considerably out of line, and these charges should be materially reduced during the coming shipping season.

We wish to express our appreciation to the different feeder organizations for their assistance and cooperation in our Eat More Lamb Campaign, and we

commend the action of the Pacific Live Stock and Meat Institute for the assistance they have been to the industry in the advertising of our product. We approve their method of collecting funds for carrying on this work. Also, we wish to express our appreciation to the Pacific Coast packers for the cooperation they have given us.

We recommend the continued support of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and approve the different lamb sales campaigns which have been sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association. We advise a continuation of this work and recommend that a special effort be made in all the different states to interest the grower in the support of these campaigns, and, as conditions improve, that the state associations increase the amount of their quotas as rapidly as possible. And we also suggest that the National Live Stock and Meat Board consider the plan which has been adopted by the Pacific Live Stock and Meat Institute.

We are gradually receiving more competition in the buying of our products. Small independent packers and order buyers have been a great factor in price stimulation during the past years. We appreciate the splendid work of the large packers in the distribution

of lamb, so that there have been at no time any noticeably large quantities that were forced upon an unappreciative market. It is our contention, however, that our product is more palatable when dressed as quickly as possible after leaving the territory in which it was produced, and we appreciate the packers' efforts along this line by dressing our product at the most advantageous point for distribution at the earliest possible time.

Since the price paid for our lambs is set in Chicago, it is our opinion that the change of ownership privilege, which is now enjoyed only at Denver, Salt Lake City, and Ogden, should be extended to all markets. During the past year, the Pacific Coast markets have been very attractive to the growers in the public land states for the principal reason that they were able to make a considerable saving in their marketing costs per head, by escaping the charges levied by the feed yards, stock yards and commission men, and they found that they were able to market their product to a greater advantage to themselves by this direct selling.

D. Sid Smith, Chairman
V. O. McWhorter, Washington
W. Hugh Baber, California
W. A. Holt, Oregon

Vice President Ellenwood's Address

Owing to the Absence of President Hagenbarth, the Annual Address to the Convention was Delivered by First Vice President Ellenwood

I AM sure it is with much pleasure and satisfaction that we, as members of the National Wool Growers Association, have the privilege and honor to be entertained by the people of Oregon in this beautiful City of Portland once more. I believe it is almost twenty-two years since we met here last, for I think the last convention held here was in January, 1911. It well might be worthy of consideration to note some of the changes in our personnel since that time among those who were prominent in National Association work then and who are not present today.

I have in mind, beginning with Oregon, Newt Burgess, manager of the Cunningham Sheep & Land Company; from Washington, Mr. Geo. Prior and one of the Coffin Brothers, both of whom were among the large sheep operators of that state; from Idaho, Senator Frank R. Gooding and his Brother Fred, (the Senator was elected president at our last meeting here and his Brother Fred was president just preceding him); from Montana, Frank D. Miracle, who was treasurer of this association for a

number of years, and Senator E. O. Selway, member of the firm of Selway & Gardner; from Wyoming, Senator Warren and Dr. Wilson, who was vice president of the organization for many years while Senator Warren was its president, and Roscoe Wood of Wood Brothers, Rambouillet breeders; from Utah, J. H. Seely, another great fine-wool breeder, and the Austin Brothers, one of whom was vice president at one time; from Nevada, Mr. McGill of Adams & McGill; from New Mexico, Mr. J. P. Van Houten, who might also be claimed by Oregon, was the judge at our first National Ram Sale, also Mr. H. A. Jastro with large holdings both in New Mexico and California and past president of the American National Livestock Association; from Arizona, Hugh Campbell, another past vice president and his Brother Colin Campbell; from California, Ed Bullard, who bred the highest priced pen of range rams ever sold at the National Ram Sale; and from Nebraska, Bob Taylor. Such is a partial list of those who were faithful workers for the organization twenty years ago and who are not with us today, but they will be remembered for their good deeds in our behalf.

This convention in Portland, as I remember it, produced three outstanding features. The first and most important was the selection as our National Secretary,

that most wonderful man, Dr. S. W. McClure. Next following his selection and due to his untiring efforts shortly came the publication of our National Magazine, the National Wool Grower. Next, through the columns of the National Wool Grower, we were able to present to our members the absolute necessity of having the duty on wool levied on the scoured content which was first discussed at this meeting in Portland twenty-two years ago. So, I say that meeting here twenty-two years ago was an outstanding convention; it marked the beginning of bigger things and a greater organization.

Finances and Credits

To my mind, one very important lesson has come to us through this period which should govern our action for the future. That is in making provisions that hereafter our loans shall be placed with financial institutions that are able and willing to carry them through a period of stress.

In 1921 our business was in a very critical condition. The operators of our local commercial banks found themselves unable to carry our livestock paper and the situation was saved by revival of the War Finance Corporation. That Corporation carried a great deal of livestock paper, much to the relief of the banks, and in

later years was able to liquidate it without material loss. Then the borrowing sheepmen mainly returned their accounts to their accustomed banks, although a number of them took advantage of the new Intermediate Credit Banks created in 1923.

Now that we are again in a difficult period we find that our banks whose solvency is dependent upon the maintenance of their deposits are unable to stay with their livestock-borrowing clients. A considerable volume of loans has been placed with the Intermediate Credit Banks, which volume, however, was limited through lack of capital in the hands of the loan companies and credit corporations through which individual loans must be passed to these banks. The extension of the facilities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been of untold benefit.

It will be extremely unwise and unfortunate, after we have passed this present difficult period, if we allow our financial arrangements to fall back into the old accustomed channels of handling through deposit banks as we did in 1921 and 1922.

It would seem as though the logical way to safeguard our financial future would be in the placing of many of our loans through the Intermediate Credit Banks. If, however, this cannot be done it may be necessary to perpetuate some part of the phases of the Agricultural Credit Corporations which have been established this fall and are utilizing the resources of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Whatever may be said or thought about the proper furnishing of credit for livestock production and its use by the individual producer, one criticism of our financial arrangement must be understood. I refer to the general custom, necessary at present, for financing ourselves chiefly through loans on our livestock. Most of us have considerable areas of owned land. Such productive real estate should be the first and principal basis of our credit. The borrowings on the ewe flocks should be chiefly for obtaining operating expense money, ordinarily to be repaid at the end of the marketing season.

The Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 contemplated long-term credit and low interest rates for owners of agricultural land. This was a new department in this country, but it has worked out in a way that is greatly beneficial to many thousands of land owners. We believe that the law of 1916 contemplated and provided that owners of grazing land should also enjoy the access to these capital loans based on land with their amortization features and low interest rates. Unfortunately, however, the officers of our Federal Reserve Bank districts have almost uniformly declined to extend their service to the owners of range or grazing lands. It appears that they have established a requirement that access to their facilities could be had by only such range men as were the owners of all of the lands used in

their operations. While this may seem to be a wise precaution on their part, it does not recognize the present necessary system of livestock grazing in our western public land states. Many of the would-be borrowers have large investments in deeded lands which are recognized by the Federal Department of Agriculture as commensurate property entitling them to national forest grazing permits. These permits, we have been repeatedly assured by the Forest Service, can be depended upon indefinitely by this class of stockmen. It seems as illogical as it is unfair to the range stockmen that a financial system which still has a large measure of government support should base its action on a premise that is so contrary to another governmental administrative department with which the affairs of a large proportion of our stockmen are necessarily affiliated.

The Tariff

It cannot be questioned that the duties on imported wool as prescribed in the Act of 1930 and as now so efficiently administered by the capable officers of the Customs Bureau give us the fairest and most effective tariff that has ever been afforded by any tariff act in the history of the country. Never before were statesmen, politicians and the public generally so appreciative of maintaining the buying power of our farmers and stockmen. It would seem that we have grounds for a real assurance and hope of a continuation of the benefits of a tariff policy for the producers of essential commodities of food and clothing. In this connection I wish to quote from a telegram sent by President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt in October last:

New York, N.Y., Oct., 26, 1932

William McKnight, Chairman
Democratic State Central Committee
Reno, Nevada.

SO MANY ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS AS TO MY VIEWS WITH REFERENCE TO THE TARIFF DUTIES UPON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN ATTRIBUTED TO ME AND SO MANY MISCONSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN PLACED UPON MY STATEMENTS THAT IN BALTIMORE ON THE 25TH, I MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT, "OF COURSE, IT IS ABSURD TO TALK OF LOWERING TARIFF DUTIES ON FARM PRODUCTS, I DECLARE THAT ALL PROSPERITY IN THE BROADER SENSE SPRINGS FROM THE SOIL. I PROMISED TO ENDEAVOR TO RESTORE THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE FARM DOLLAR BY MAKING THE TARIFF EFFECTIVE FOR AGRICULTURE AND RAISING THE PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS. I KNOW OF NO EFFECTIVE EXCESSIVELY HIGH TARIFF DUTIES ON FARM PRODUCTS. I DO NOT INTEND THAT SUCH DUTIES SHALL BE LOWERED. TO DO SO WOULD BE INCONSISTENT WITH MY ENTIRE FARM PROGRAM AND EVERY FARMER KNOWS IT AND WILL NOT BE DECEIVED.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

This, gentlemen, is the basis upon which we must base our hopes and tariff actions for the next four years.

We must, of course, continue to have import wool duties levied on the clean-con-

tent basis, which is the only fair method of giving to the producer the amount of tariff actually prescribed in specified rates of duty and I might add the present rates on wool and manufactures thereof are now on a competitive tariff basis.

National Wool Marketing Corporation

Whatever the tariff on wool may be, its effectiveness depends much upon the patronage given the National Wool Marketing Corporation. When wool is sold at the ranch the grower gives no consideration to world prices plus the tariff but simply accepts the best price offered. This may easily be five cents per grease pound less than its real market value at that time. This not only hurts that particular grower but tends to establish a market for all our wool much less than it otherwise would be. These cheap wools come in competition later on with the National and everyone is hurt thereby. If possible we should ship our wool and have it sold in an intelligent manner by high-class wool salesmen, but if it must be sold at home for cash the grower should in some way ascertain its real market value before selling. The present marketing plan as adopted by the National this year is 100 per cent cooperative and deserves the utmost support by wool growers. We must bear in mind that this organization would never have been possible without the aid of the Federal Farm Board.

State and National Forest Policies

You know, I know, and we all know from experience in the mountains that most or all of the underlying principles upon which forest policies are founded are a fallacy. We know no disastrous mountain fires ever occurred until after the Forest Service had charge. We know the stream flow is lessened by the accumulation of vegetation on the ground, for the water is absorbed by this accumulation and passes out through the air by evaporation. We know stream flow increases immediately after a fire. We know if any additional erosion does take place after a fire it is only the first year thereafter and then in most all cases of no consequence. We know grazing conditions are improved tenfold after a fire. We know all these things and many more but we have had no scientific proof to offer the public to offset the propaganda of Pinchotism. At least we have such data and I refer to a document presented this last July at the annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers. This society was founded in November, 1852.

The article is entitled, "Forests and Stream Flow," by W. G. Hoyt, M.A.M. Soc. C.E., Principal Hydraulic Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., and H. C. Troxell, Associate M.A.M. Soc. C.E., Associate Hydraulic Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey, Los Angeles, California. An

(Continued on page 33)

The Lamb Markets

BECAUSE of the lateness of printing the December Wool Grower, the customary detailed discussion of last month's conditions at each of the various markets has been omitted.

Lamb prices made some improvement at all markets during November, reaching about the same level as one year ago. At the same time, cattle and hogs lost some ground. There was a sharp drop in market receipts of lambs. This was sufficient to cause a big rise under usual conditions, but the present heavy supplies of cheap pork and poultry seem to make it impossible for lamb prices to advance very far. The holiday supply of poultry makes December advances for lambs very difficult, but there should be a different story in January if receipts continue to be light. And this seems probable.

During four months, August to November, lamb receipts at seven markets fell off 20 per cent from the figures for 1931, amounting to only 6,070,000 head this year. The markets to which these figures apply are: Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Denver, Buffalo, and St. Paul. In November, the drop was over 30 per cent, being fairly uniform at all these markets, except Buffalo and St. Paul where the decreases were less marked.

The first week of December again showed a 30 per cent drop from last year's receipt figures, St. Paul alone running as high as last year for that week.

The federally inspected slaughter of lambs in November was 1,388,485 as compared to 1,505,120 in November of last year.

The same slaughter for the first eleven months of 1932, however, stood slightly above 1931, as a result of the heavy kills in the summer and early fall. The eleven months' total for 1932 was 1,388,484.

The course of prices in recent weeks and how they compare with

one year ago is shown in the following figures from the weekly reports of average prices published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

	Chicago Prices				New York Prices		
	Dec. 10, 1932	Nov. 12, 1932	Dec. 12, 1931		Dec. 1, 1932	Nov. 15, 1932	Dec. 1, 1931
Live lambs, 90 lbs. down							
Good and Choice	\$ 5.96	\$ 5.70	\$ 5.85				
Medium	5.05	4.80	4.98				
Range Feeding Lambs							
Good and Choice	5.25	4.88	4.75				
Lamb Carcasses—Wholesale							
58 lbs. down—Choice	13.85	12.35	13.50				
Medium	12.20	10.60	11.50				
39 to 45 lbs.—Choice	13.35	12.60	13.50				
Medium	11.95	11.00	11.50				
Mutton Carcasses—70 lbs. down							
Good	6.30	6.30	7.50				
Lamb, Retail—							
Lamb Legs	\$.21	\$.21	\$.25				
Loin Chops	.33	.34	.40				
Rib Chops	.26	.25	.32				
Stewing	.08	.08	.10				

Mr. C. M. Pipkin, our Kansas City correspondent, wrote about the size of the 1932 lamb crop and future supplies as follows:

The fall and early winter range lamb movement indicates that the spring lamb crop was over-estimated. Also it is true that the number of ewes carried into the coming winter is materially under that of a year ago. Sheep production has taken a definite downward trend. How long it will be continued depends on the price position. There is no indication that it can be checked within the next twelve months. Not until breeding ewes are in urgent demand and producers hold back ewe lambs will production change its course. In taking a long time view it looks as if the producer who can maintain his flock at full numbers and vigor is going to come out ahead of the game. For nearly two years, old ewes offered for sale, have paid little better than marketing expenses and on that account it looks like there will have to be large replacements with young stock within the next two years.

Lambs have gone into feed lots carrying more than normal weights. If this is the case the late winter supply of fed lambs will show the largest part of the shortage. Some feeders may try to offset the decrease in numbers by holding for heavy weights, but in some years weight carries a price penalty.

Reports from all sections indicate that lambs on feed are doing unusually well. Death losses have been small. Weather conditions have been unusually good and feed is low in price and plentiful.

Fat sheep sold at better prices in November than in October. A good many old ewes sold up to \$2 and aged wethers \$2 to \$2.80. Yearlings uncovered a price range of \$2.75 to \$4.35. Had prices been slightly higher there would have been large supplies of old ewes available. Comparatively few

aged sheep were taken to feed lots.

November receipts were 78,800, compared with 131,290 in the same month last year, and the smallest supply in any November since 1924. Receipts for the eleven months this year were 1,743,061, as compared with 2,075,944 in the same period last year.

In Mr. Poole's regular letter to the Wool Grower, which is crowded out this month, we clip this comment regarding innovations in lamb feeding, which checks with other statements printed recently regarding new outlets for lamb in central states:

Investigation of the supply problem discloses thousands of lambs on feed where they may be least expected. Thousands are in the hands of operators on a somewhat extensive scale, some of them being "new men." Kahn, the Cincinnati packer, has installed 35,000 head, not an individual animal having been counted at a public market as the entire package went direct from Utah. In Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio are located other lots of western lambs in process of finishing, bands of 5,000 to 10,000 being the rule. Two hundred double decks of westerns were unloaded recently in the vicinity of Adrian, Michigan. Illinois conceals a considerable number in the aggregate and if a census could be made Wisconsin and Minnesota would be found in possession of a respectable quota.

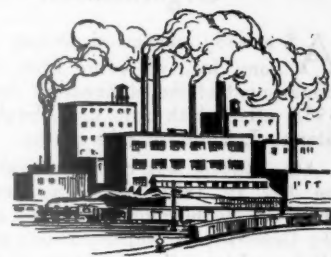
All this confirms the theory that market output figures may be discarded as an indication of winter lamb supply. Iowa will be in at no distant date, and the end of the native run is in sight, in fact fewer lambs are due from that source than in years past, but both Colorado and Nebraska have invested heavily. Montana's winter output will be much larger than last winter, with other trans-Missouri areas to be heard from.

With practical certainty that the great bulk of winter-fed lambs will be fat, a narrow spread will be logical. Such is demand for "something cheap" that killers will grab anything fit to bleed. No second-hand lambs will go from markets to feed lots, and shearing will be on a restricted scale as no incentive to take off wool exists, except to stimulate gains.

Packers have a considerable number of lambs on feed in the aggregate at various points, one of the big outfits being credited with possession of about 100,000 head. How and when these will be moved cannot be predicted. They are being fed to make money if possible, and will go to market when ready. Probably they will be used to tide over bare spots.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation

News Bulletin



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GROWER OWNED AND OPERATED

Wool Market News

THE month of November was devoid of joy rides for everyone who had wool seeking mill outlets. In other words, it proved a prolongation of the dull period which began during the latter part of September and continued through the whole month of October. That uncertainties as to the outcome of the elections played a big part in the creation of a listless market, is certain. But more or less dullness would inevitably have followed upon the heels of such activity as prevailed during August and the first part of September. The remarkable fact is that prices have held so well during this period. This may be accounted for by the fact that approximately 80 per cent of the wool remaining unsold was in the hands of the National and three private wool merchants, who, in times past, have been able to take a long-range view of things and to make their fighting blood tell. It is not a question now of getting cash with which to meet maturing notes, as all principal holders are financially strong and not subject to sudden calls beyond their ability to meet. Naturally, the situation has developed a few "weak sisters," which could not be avoided, but the amount of wool obtainable through these sources at substantial reductions in prices has not been sufficient in volume to cause serious apprehension.

It is pleasant to note that none of the leading mills have tried to force the market to lower levels. In this respect they have received much support from clothing manufacturers who would suffer severely at this time from declining prices. The situation may, therefore, be regarded as fundamentally sound, but the "weak sisters" will probably continue to fret the legitimate trade so long as growers see fit to market their wool through such channels.

Since the middle of November sentiment in the trade has greatly improved. Mill buyers began to look around more frequently and a few sizable sales were consummated. The National, during the last two weeks of November, sold a considerable weight of a special blend of Territory Three-eighths and Quarter-blood at 19 cents in the grease, or about 40 cents clean.

Later it sold a quarter of a million pounds of Dakota Fine, fair to good staple, at 16 cents in the grease, or about 43 cents clean, which was right in line with the highest market quotations at that time. Still later a sizable lot of feed lot wool, grading Fine and Halfblood clothing, was sold at 13 1/3 cents, or about 37 1/2 cents clean. These prices were not so very far under our September high asking prices. Of course, volume sales on the grand scale have not occurred, but the goods trade in New York seems to feel that better business is near at hand and certainly will not be delayed much after the turn of the year. When this feeling spreads throughout the trade it augurs well for the near future, as stocks are getting low.

So far, few orders have been placed for the lightweight season—an unusual situation. As confidence is revived a scramble for goods may begin. One of the principal reasons why wool is at this time in such a favorable position is that inventories are so nearly extinct. Buyers for department stores and clothing merchants have found the New York goods market low on stocks. Everywhere they have met with the same answer: "We have no coats or suits in stock, but will be glad to make them for you if you place an order with us." For a year or more the mills have followed a conservative course and steadfastly refused to carry stocks for the clothing manufacturer. They, likewise, regret that they have no cloth on hand, but would be glad to make it if orders are placed. How different this situation is from a year ago when stocks were plentiful everywhere. What followed is only too well known. As the depression became more serious, unemployment increased and uncertainty hovered over every business activity. These goods were forced on the market at any price they would bring, resulting in great losses to everyone concerned, and steadily declining wool values. Throughout the industry a determination not to permit a recurrence of this catastrophe is now apparent, and if adhered to should mean better prices for wool in 1933. Taking all conditions into consideration, we feel that a more active market is near at hand.

National Wool Selling Organization

AS already announced, Draper & Company, Inc., will retire from the sales department of the National on January 1, 1933, after which date L. U. Edgheill and Stanley T. Carle will take charge.

Mr. Edgheill was born at Nephi, Utah, on July 31, 1892. After his graduation from the Nephi High School, he attended the University of Brigham Young at Provo, Utah, and later the University of Utah, at Salt Lake City. He entered the wool business in 1912 under his father, J. R. Edgheill, who for many years was a well-known stockman and wool buyer for Hallowell, Jones & Donald, in which capacity he was known and highly respected all over the West. A few years thereafter young Edgheill went to Boston and entered the employ of Hallowell, Jones & Donald. In 1916 he went to South America as representative of this firm, where he bought wool until the United States entered the war, after which he represented the U. S. Government as a member of the Wool Buying Commission, under the War Industries Board.

He became a member of the firm of Hallowell, Jones & Donald on January 1, 1923, and remained as such until 1930



STANLEY T. CARLE

when he resigned to become vice president of Draper & Company, Inc. He has, consequently, had three years of experience in co-operative marketing of wool, which will fit him splendidly for his new position.

Mr. Edgheill will be assisted by Stanley T. Carle, who has been associated with Draper & Company, Inc., during the past two years. Mr. Carle was born in Portland, Maine, July 20, 1888. He started in the wool business with Jeremiah Williams & Company in August, 1905, and remained with this firm until it was liquidated, after 1930. He became a partner in the firm in January, 1923. Mr. Carle has bought wool at the London sales, Cape of Good Hope, and in the Australian markets. In 1918 he became a member of the U. S. Wool Buying Commission of the War Industries Board, and in this capacity was sent to South America. Mr. Carle ranks as one of the best wool salesmen on Summer Street, and has the confidence and good will of every mill buyer.

From the standpoint of ability, aggressiveness, or reputation for square dealing, Messrs. Edgheill and Carle may be depended upon to handle the sales department of the National with efficiency, and wisdom gained by experience. Mr. Edgheill's birthplace being in the far West, the growers shipping their wool to the National may feel that their interests will be carefully guarded.

Domestic Production, Imports and Indicated Consumption for Thirteen Years

IN line with its desire to furnish dependable information of value to the industry, the National has obtained from the Division of Statistical and Economic Research of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, figures on domestic production and imports for the years 1919 to 1931, which it now passes on to the many growers struggling against great odds. Frankly, we think that these statistics furnish hope for improvement in price levels for American-grown wool in the next few years to come.

Figures on consumption frequently given out are largely guess work, because many mills do not report. More dependable are the figures showing wool available for consumption, because stocks of wool have not accumulated and are at this moment very low. The figures quoted below include shorn and pulled wool, but not wool used for carpet manufacturing purposes:

Year Ended Dec. 31	Production 1,000 pounds	Net Imports 1,000 pounds	Available for Consumption 1,000 pounds
1919	298,258	333,934	632,192
1920	293,517	198,573	492,090
1921	289,965	215,305	505,270
1922	270,109	189,033	459,142
1923	272,395	242,736	515,131

1924	280,931	94,186	375,117
1925	299,632	171,707	471,339
1926	318,500	169,853	488,353
1927	340,009	109,527	449,536
1928	366,488	86,646	453,134
1929	382,066	100,113	482,179
1930	413,421	67,834	481,255
1931	435,577	36,498	472,075

For thirteen years the average annual production of domestic wool was 327,759,077 pounds. Net imports averaged 155,072,692 pounds, and the amount available for consumption 482,831,769 pounds. The low point of production was reached in 1922 following the 1920-21 deflation. Since 1922 our domestic production increased steadily until it reached the all-time high of 435,577,000 pounds in 1931. There was a decrease of close to 30 million pounds in 1932 and since many old ewes that cannot pay freight charges to the packing plant probably will perish during the winter, and ewe lambs have been shipped for two or three years for slaughter, another decreased clip may be expected in 1933. This should benefit prices as imports will become necessary, thus making the tariff more effective.

It will be noted that imports of wool for clothing purposes declined from 333,934,000 pounds in 1919 to 36,498,000 pounds in 1931. The wool now imported is for specialty purposes, such as extremely light fabrics

for women's wear, requiring wool of greater fineness of fiber than we have been able to produce at home. Foreign prices are still considerably above those obtainable for comparable domestic wool, and markets abroad

are at this moment very strong, showing advancing tendencies and splendid clearances.

From a long range view the situation seems promising.

Annual Convention of Oregon Wool Growers Attacks Live Issues

REDUCING the usual two-day convention into a single short day, the Oregon Wool Growers Association held its Thirty-sixth Annual Convention in Portland on December 7. The similarity of problems of the state association with those of the National Wool Growers Association was mainly responsible for cutting the convention to a single day.

The adoption of a resolution to abolish the Farm Board was one of the high lights of the state convention, and the further fact that no vote was cast against the resolution is within itself significant. The fight against the Farm Board was led by Fred W. Falconer of Pendleton, a wool grower of long standing in the affairs of the state. Other resolutions adopted by the convention included support of a sales-tax as a temporary measure of relief to property owners in Oregon, while a stand was taken against a timber tax bill which it was claimed had the support of the large timber owners of the state. The sales tax question precipitated a rather heated debate, with Congressman Walter M. Pierce opposing the idea, and Mac Hoke of Pendleton supporting it. Both these men are particularly well informed regarding tax matters, and when the discussion was closed and a vote called for, the sales tax idea received practically all the votes upon the resolution.

Action by the state association upon the question of predatory animal control was particularly timely and aimed at the efforts of the Oregon Director of the Budget to eliminate completely the state appropriation and cooperation with

the Biological Survey. The wool growers appreciate the extreme importance of maintaining the Biological Survey and its activities in reducing sheep losses from coyotes.

By unanimous action, the convention re-elected the 1932 officers of the state association, which was followed by the President re-appointing the same Board of Directors as that which has managed the affairs of the association during the year just closed. The secretaryship of the association remains in Pendleton.

Immediately following the convention, the newly appointed Executive Committee went into session and gave consideration to questions before the organization and needing particular attention. The Board passed a resolution directed to the Forest Service, urging a modification of the regulations now in effect dealing with the movement of sheep over certain driveways within the state. The resolution asked for the setting aside of rest and feeding stations and urged the Forest Service to withhold from allocation to other users any allotments which might be for any reason abandoned, these allotments to be used in carrying out the requests embodied in the above resolution. All of the deliberations of the state association and its executive committee were presided over by Fred A. Phillips, who by his re-election will serve the association for a third consecutive term as president.

Program features of particular importance included a carefully prepared paper by Fred W. Falconer of the Cunningham Sheep Company at Pendleton. Mr. Falconer's remarks were aimed more particularly at a

criticism of the Federal Farm Board and its policies. Mr. Falconer opened his paper with the statement that "the Farm Board as it was originally appointed by President Hoover undertook to do something on a scale never before undertaken by anyone, without the proper knowledge of how to do it."

In speaking of the Farm Board's management of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, Mr. Falconer said, "Men who had been proven and tried in cooperative lines of endeavor were thrust rudely aside, and the full powers of the organization were placed in the hands largely of men who had never before been known to lift up their voices in defense of cooperative marketing." The speaker added, "I am not saying that cooperative marketing is not sound—in fact it is sound, as many successful cooperatives testify. I believe that we agriculturists as a class should have organizations the same as the lumbermen, the manufacturers, the merchants, etc., but we should endeavor to learn how to handle our products to the best advantage and to carry on our business successfully under the policy of 'live, and let live.'"

In discussing the relation of the railroads to the livestock industry, the speaker criticized the carriers in saying, "I believe, however, that some of the troubles that the railroads are now experiencing were brought on by themselves. They have nothing to sell but service, and when they fail to give good service they have failed to be honest because that is what they are paid for. I personally am in favor of the railroads' taking personal charge of the livestock shipments at shipping point and furnishing their own shipper."

In a plea for fair understanding of the problems of agriculture, Wil-

liam A. Schoenfeld, dean of the School of Agriculture and director of Experiment Stations, Oregon State College, appeared before the group in Portland. Doctor Schoenfeld produced testimony to show that the fight now being waged against appropriations for agricultural educational activities is based mainly upon a sinister foundation which has for its aim the submerging of the agricultural classes to the point where they will be fairly comparable to the peasant groups.

One of the effective papers read before the convention was that of Herman Oliver, president of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association and a member of the executive committee of the Oregon Wool Growers Association. Mr. Oliver spoke from the standpoint of an everyday stockman, born on a livestock ranch in the Blue Mountains of eastern Oregon, where he is still in business. The speaker made a plea for a well balanced attack upon the livestock producers' problems, stressing the relationship between well bred animals, a balanced plant, managerial ability, proper financial set-up, and a sound marketing system.

Congressman Walter M. Pierce took a very definite stand in favor of a wool tariff as high or higher than that now in operation. He assured his listeners that in going to Washington his first thought would be of the welfare of the people of Oregon.

Reports from the state and county auxiliaries revealed to the men of the association the fact that much is being done by the women's auxiliaries in Oregon in helping to promote the welfare of the sheep industry.

A discussion of livestock loans under the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation was handled by W. E. Williams, manager of the Portland Regional Bank.

California's Forty-Eighth Annual Convention

ADDRESSES and discussion at the convention of the California wool growers (San Francisco, November 17-18) centered largely around ways and means of reducing cost of production. Their determination to bring this cost down to the 1914 basis was expressed by resolution, and in line with that resolve, other convention acts called for further efforts to secure reductions in all kinds of taxes by such methods as the elimination of all unnecessary expenditures in the educational system, by the placing of the railroads and other utilities on the county tax rolls again, and by the more economical use of the road funds.

The lamb market committee of the convention also urged that all stockyards and feed yards should lower their charges for feed to a point where they will show proper relationship to current general market prices. A reduction of three cents a head in present yardage charges was requested, with the recommendation that if this was not granted, the aid of the President of the United States should be solicited to secure immediate action. It was also urged that the establishment of a commission charge of \$14 per double deck and \$8 per single deck of sheep be sought.

Criticism of the administration of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations also came to the front, some of the speakers claiming that the livestock men were not sufficiently represented on the boards of directors, and that interest rates were too high. A. T. Spencer, former president of the California Association, and a member of the San Francisco R.A.C.C. board, said that the boards were bound to follow their orders and that it was up to the Washington authorities to set up a loaning policy that would be applicable in the various districts. The committee report on finance and credits, as adopted by the convention, recommended that a definite policy of reconstruction be set

up by the corporations; that all livestock loans should be based on the value of the livestock; that the loan percentage should be lower when valuations are high and higher when valuations are low; that the loan value on breeding stock should be larger than this same livestock would sell for on the open market; that loaning agencies keep the allowance for cost of production down to the lowest possible point compatible to the location of the sheep; that real estate should be considered as having an additional loan value; and that for the present the interest rates should not be interfered with. A special request was made upon all banks to include in the sheepmen's budget a definite allotment for annual membership dues in the California Association.

Other resolutions urged the support of the Pacific Live Stock and Meat Institute, the National Live Stock and Meat Board, and the National Lamb Advertising Campaign; permission to graze sheep on burned and over-cut areas of the national forests; and the preservation of the efficiency of the predatory animal control work.

President W. Hugh Baber of Chico, manager of the Llano Seco Ranch, and Vice President Douglas H. Prior of Blocksburg were re-elected. Mr. Baber's report to the convention included his observations on lamb market conditions as made on a trip through the eastern branch plants of Swift & Company.

Some of the principal addresses of the convention were made by Col. E. N. Wentworth of Armour & Company on the status of the sheep industry; Dr. Stanley B. Freeborn of the University of California on investigational work in sheep diseases; Prof. R. F. Miller on the economic feeding of range ewes; Carsten E. Schmidt, secretary of the Wholesale Butchers Association of the San Francisco Bay area on marketing lambs at San Francisco; J. H. Favorite of the Land Office in San Francisco on the public domain; and E. W. Ellis, head of the Federal Land Bank and Intermediate Credit Bank of the Eleventh District.

The Auxiliary Convention

THE fourth annual convention of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers will long be remembered as one of the most successful and enjoyable conventions in the history of the organization.

Not only the City of Portland, but the State of Oregon, through the State Wool Growers and Women's Auxiliary, did everything in their power to entertain us and to make us comfortable. The Chamber of Commerce extended the visitors courteous welcome by presenting them flowers. They also sponsored a delightful luncheon at the University Club.

The Entertainment Committee, of which Mrs. Clarence Bishop was chairman, extended most gracious hospitality and entertainment at all times. A theater party was among the enjoyable features.

Miss Inez S. Willson, of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, gave a two-day cooking demonstration, featuring various lamb dishes and attractive garnishes. She was assisted by Miss Marian Hepworth of the University of Idaho. This school was held in the spacious and well equipped auditorium of Meier and Frank Department Store, who generously aided them. This cooking school was arranged by Mrs. E. N. Kavanagh.

Through the courtesy of the Union Pacific, the ladies enjoyed a sight-seeing trip, and also were shown through the Portland Woolen Mills. This tour was found most instructive and interesting.

Our own National Wool Growers Association did much to add to the success of our convention. Our first meeting was in joint session, at which our president, Mrs. Hudspeth, delivered her annual address which was broadcasted over radio station KOIN. (Mrs. Hudspeth's talk will appear in the January issue.)

It was through the National Wool Growers Association that the lamb

Officers of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association

MRS. S. O. STEWART, Yakima, Wash.,
President.

MRS. J. R. ELIASON, Salt Lake City, Utah,
First Vice President.

MRS. A. K. SMYTHE, Pendleton, Ore.,
Second Vice President.

MRS. JAS. MORROW, Yakima, Wash.,
Secretary-Treasurer.

demonstration was made possible, not only to the Women's Auxiliary, but to all the women of Portland.

Oregon's sister state, Washington, added to our pleasure by gifts of flowers and wonderful apples from Yakima Valley.

The dinner-dance and fashion show held at the Multnomah Hotel was a brilliant success.

The last afternoon was enjoyed in delightful drives about Portland, which is not only the City of Roses, but also the city of magnificent heights. Snow-clad Mt. Hood, which towers in the distance, is a sight which will never be forgotten.

The business sessions opened the morning of December 9, 1932, with President Hudspeth, presiding.

A song, "The Sheep and the Shepherd," which had been dedicated to President Hudspeth, was presented by her to the meeting and graciously offered to the Auxiliary for their national song. The convention at a later session accepted the song.

Mrs. G. W. Rugg, president of the Oregon State Auxiliary, led in the Auxiliary prayer.

A committee consisting of Mesdames O. R. Ivory (Utah), S. O. Stewart (Washington), and A. K. Smythe (Oregon), had been previously appointed by the President to submit a revision of the constitu-

tion. Mrs. Ivory, chairman of the committee, made the report and submitted a revised constitution, which with a few minor changes, was adopted by sections and as a whole.

A nominating committee composed of Mrs. O. R. Ivory, Mrs. W. A. Roberts (Washington), and Mrs. Walter A. Holt (Oregon), was appointed and submitted the names of Mrs. S. O. Stewart for president, Mrs. J. R. Eliason (Utah) for first vice president; Mrs. A. K. Smythe, second vice president; and Mrs. Jas. Morrow (Washington), secretary-treasurer. Mrs. W. P. Mahoney was nominated from the convention floor for president, but she withdrew her name, and the officers were unanimously elected as proposed by the nominating committee. A beautiful bouquet of chrysanthemums was presented to Mrs. Stewart by the Washington Auxiliary and one of sweet peas to Mrs. Hudspeth from the same group.

Reports from state groups were given by Mrs. Archie Prior for Washington; Mrs. Hudspeth for Arizona; Mrs. Ivory for Utah; Mrs. Rugg for Oregon; Mrs. W. A. Epperson for Colorado.

On Saturday morning, Dr. O. M. Plummer, who has always been a good friend to the Women's Auxiliary, addressed the convention. Mrs. Everts of Portland presented the ladies with branches of Oregon holly. Miss Inez S. Willson of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, also spoke to the convention, and a paper prepared by Mrs. Frank Lenzie of Yakima, Washington, was read by Mrs. Morrow.

A legislative report was made by Mrs. W. A. Roberts and Mrs. J. R. Eliason as chairman of the resolutions committee presented a group of resolutions thanking the City of Portland and all the individuals who had been instrumental in giving those in attendance at the

Auxiliary convention such an enjoyable time. A resolution of regret that President F. J. Hagenbarth of the National Wool Growers Association was unable to attend the Portland meeting on account of illness, was also adopted.

The slogan presented by the resolutions committee, "Sane saving, spending, sharing," was adopted, as was also a three-point program for family finance: "A comprehensive economic plan for every family, intelligent buying, and financial training for children." The members of the resolutions committee, in addition to the chairman, were Mrs. G.

W. Rugg, Mrs. W. P. Mahoney, Mrs. Fred A. Phillips, and Mrs. W. A. Roberts.

President-elect Stewart gave a short talk and tribute to Mrs. Hudspeth. Mrs. Prior spoke of the early work of the Washington Chapter, and President Hudspeth read a poem as a fitting close to the convention.

President-elect Stewart appointed Mrs. J. R. Eliason of Utah to serve as press correspondent, and Mrs. W. A. Epperson, retiring national secretary, as chairman of the legislative committee.

Mrs. J. R. Eliason.

can do things in an attractive and entertaining way and in its own way.

The committees were:

General committee—Mrs. H. S. Erickson, chairman, Mrs. J. H. Manderfield, Mrs. R. H. Pitchforth. Tickets—Mrs. J. R. Eliason, chairman, Mrs. Q. G. Crawford. Refreshments—Mrs. J. A. Hooper, chairman, Mrs. M. A. Smith, Mrs. Wm. Oswald, Mrs. H. H. Stevens, Mrs. David Smith, Mrs. O. R. Ivory.

Mrs. O. R. Ivory.

Oregon Auxiliary Holds State Convention

THE Women's Auxiliary of the Oregon Wool Growers Association opened its annual convention December 7, at the time of the convention of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, on the mezzanine floor of the Multnomah Hotel in Portland. The meeting was presided over by the State President, Mrs. George Rugg, of Pilot Rock. Twenty women, representing the twelve auxiliaries of the state, were present.

The morning session was one of routine business, including the election of Mrs. Mac Hoke, Pendleton, as corresponding secretary, and of a committee on revision of the constitution of the state auxiliary. Reports from local auxiliaries were the next order of business, five being represented with a personal delegate, and all giving a very complete report of the past year's work.

The report of the state secretary, Mrs. A. K. Smythe, Pendleton, was interesting and gave a complete resume of the secretary's work and a financial statement. It was also stated in her report that of the five auxiliaries reporting there were 101 paid members.

Mrs. George Rugg gave a complete report of her work the past year, stating that six new auxiliaries had been organized.

The state auxiliary closed its convention with a joint session with the Oregon Wool Growers Association on the afternoon of December seventh.

Ladies' Auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers Gives Party

ON November twelfth the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers gave a bridge luncheon at the Belvedere Lounge in Salt Lake City. The affair was colorful and a huge success both socially and financially. Two hundred guests were entertained.

When financial needs became pressing in the State Auxiliary the officers called in the experts, committee chairmen, Mrs. H. S. Erickson and Mrs. J. H. Manderfield. They planned a very unusual party.

We, in Utah, have found through experience that we can sell tables for a bridge luncheon much more readily than for a tea. A luncheon is not so much more expensive to give than a tea, especially if the ladies do the work as we did and the men do the donating.

Two of our loyal wool growers, Mr. S. Grover Rich and Mr. R. H. Pitchforth, each donated a lamb to the cause. Mr. W. M. Nielsen of Cudahy's Packing Corporation, took the lambs to the plant, cut them up and ground the meat and delivered it to the ladies who had this part of the menu in charge. The meat was made into lamb loaf and served with a dressing of cream gravy.

Other ladies made the salad in their homes, a very effective but inexpensive salad, cinnamon apples. The ice cream, rolls and other items were bought ready to serve.

The tables were all covered with yellow paper and on them were placed the tally cards made from samples of wool blankets of pastel shades.

Twelve young girls, daughters of wool growers, served the guests. The committees brought up the rear, in the kitchen.

After paying all our bills, we found we had cleared a nice sum, enough to send a delegate to the National Convention at Portland and a little over for the treasury.

Besides a financial gain, we feel that we did a good bit of lamb and wool advertising. Our tally cards were faced with wool, our meat was lamb loaf, our house prize was a beautiful wool cushion made by Mrs. H. H. Stevens. All these were favorably commented upon again and again during the afternoon and many times since. Best of all, we put ourselves on the map once more. The women of the city were once more shown that the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary is alive, that it

Vice President Ellenwood's Address

(Continued from page 25)

experiment by the United States Forest Service and the United States Weather Bureau was conducted from 1910 to 1926 on two contiguous tracts of land in southern Colorado. Stream flow measurements by the U. S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the State of California and the County of Los Angeles were begun in 1916 on certain areas in California on some of which accidental denudation by burning afforded opportunity to comparisons not heretofore published. Detailed observations were made in both these areas for several years before changes in cover were accomplished by cutting and by fire and were continued for several years after such changes. This article covers about thirty pages of carefully prepared data covering a period of sixteen years but I can only state here the conclusions and some important statements.

In quoting from page one, "In November, 1908, the late H. M. Chittenden, M.A.M. Soc.C.E., then Lieutenant Colonel, Corp of Engineers, U. S. Army, presented a paper before the society entitled, Forests and Reservoirs in their Relation to Stream Flow with Particular Reference to Navigable Rivers. Col. Chittenden's study had a negative conclusion, he found that no material influence upon stream flow could be attributed to forests." At another place in this article we find the late Allen Hazen, M.A.M.Soc.C.E., expressing his opinion as of 1930, stated, "There is no reason to think that clearing of land in our country and putting it under cultivation has materially increased the flood quantities over those that existed in previous centuries. Reforesting cleared and burned mountain areas at the headwaters of rivers is advantageous from many aspects but it is not to be counted on to make a material reduction in floods in rivers flowing from them."

The conclusions to be drawn from this paper after many years of careful study were given as follows:

1. *Total Run-off*—Forests did not conserve the water supply because after their removal there was an increase in average annual yield amounting to fifteen per cent in a mountain area in Colorado and twenty-nine per cent in a Southern California coastal mountain area.

2. *Distribution of Increase in Run-off*—Contrary to the widely quoted opinion the increase in run-off is not confined wholly to flood periods, in both the Wagonwheel Gap area and in the Southern California area fifty-two per cent of the increase occurred during the non-flood period. The flow during the non-flood period is derived from sub-surface storage. The increase during non-flood periods results from either:

- (a) Increased sub-surface flow and storage; or
- (b) Decreased transpiration; or
- (c) A combination of both.

3. *The Maximum Daily Discharge*—In the Wagonwheel Gap area there was an average increase of forty-six per cent in maximum daily discharge after deforestation. Beginning in the second year

after the fire on Fish Creek, the flood peak discharges were practically the same as those which occurred before the fire indicating that the new growth, small as it was, exercised practically the same effect as the original cover in reducing flood crests.

4. *Summer Run-off*—It is almost universally believed that forests or vegetative covering will increase summer run-off and shorten the low water period through the exercise of storage functions. This belief is an outstanding fallacy insofar as these two widely different areas are concerned. The summer flow (July to October) in the Wagonwheel Gap area showed an average annual increase of twelve per cent during the seven years after deforestation and the Southern California area, an average annual increase of four hundred seventy-five per cent during the six years after the fire.

5. *Minimum Daily Discharge and Date of Occurrence*—Coincident with the increase in summer run-off there was an increase in the average summer minimum and the period of low water run-off was considerably shortened. In the Wagonwheel Gap area the average minimum was increased about twelve per cent and the time of occurrence delayed about five days. In the Southern California area the average minimum was increased more than four hundred per cent and the time of occurrence was delayed about thirty days.

6. *Winter Minimum*—Deforestation made no appreciable change in the low flows which occurred during the winter in the Wagonwheel Gap area.

7. *Erosion*—During the first eight years the average annual quantity of silt deposited in the collection basin was for Area "A" three and fifteen hundredths pounds and for Area "B" two and eighty-five hundredths pounds, respectively, per acre. During the seven years after deforestation the average quantities collected from Area "A" were two and fifteen hundredths and from Area "B" sixteen and seven-tenths pounds, respectively, per acre.

So much for this article. My own conclusions are that whenever Congress and the public learn the facts from unbiased scientific engineers the government will save many millions of dollars in fire prevention and suppression, water will be better conserved, stream flow greater in dry periods and the grazing productiveness of the forests will be increased many fold. It is our duty to see that this scientific information which we know to be true is given widespread publicity and finally a majority of the people will come to realize that this whole conservation policy is nothing but another "noble experiment."

Organization

The sheep business has been a good business. In its present status it compares favorably with other branches of agriculture or industry. To a larger extent than is ever realized by any considerable number of wool growers, our status is due to the recognition in legislation and other matters that has been accorded us as a result of the activities of our representatives at Washington and elsewhere at critical times. We have a most important job to do in the future in the maintenance of adequate duties on our products. If we are to meet this situation and do the necessary educational work with our public officials our organization must be continued. It should be expanded but it seems improbable that we can do that under our present financial limitations. It would be most unwise and expensive economy if, for lack of

organization and support of our official representatives, we should fail to do everything possible in securing proper recognition and treatment of our industry.

Not only must we be represented adequately during the consideration of the tariff by Congress but it is also imperative that we continue, through the National Association, as we have done for many years, to handle those questions of freight rates which are of common interest and concern to every state and to every individual wool and lamb raiser.

Unfortunately, we are still involved in procedure before the Interstate Commerce Commission which, while not affecting the basic scale, is of greatest importance to us. This change-of-ownership case, upon which hearings are soon to be held, vitally affects the problem of market distribution and the maintenance of such a degree of competition among buyers at these markets as should insure to us as producers a fair price for our lambs in relation to the strength of consumptive demand.

In recent years an arrangement has been worked out by the official representatives of the wool growers of the various states under which the National receives its funds entirely through your various state organizations. There was some doubt at the first as to whether this was a wise or safe procedure. It was finally agreed that only by such a system could we expect to really organize our wool growers for action in the protection and furthering of their own interests. The testing time is now upon us and as one long experienced in the affairs of both state and national associations, I urge most strongly upon every wool grower that he should continue his support of his state association and make it his duty to see that his state provides its full share of support for the work of the National Association in the many lines that so vitally and directly affect every sheep owner.

Conclusion

I have reviewed hastily some of the most important problems confronting our industry. I regret that time will not permit of their consideration more in detail. However, we are all here for that purpose and I trust everyone present will do his utmost to solve these vexing problems and continue the good work of this National Association. As an organization and as individuals, we are hard pressed at present but we must keep fighting, remembering those forty-five men who founded this organization sixty-eight years ago and those many others who not only kept it alive during dull periods but made it larger and better—remembering too that they did this not alone for their benefit but for you and me. The only way we can repay the obligation is to preserve this organization and deliver it to those who come after us as good or better than we received it.

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Large, Smooth-bodied Sheep, Shearing
a Long-stapled, Light-shrinking
Fleece.

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Successors to R. S. Robson & Son
DENFIELD, ONTARIO, CANADA
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Dear Miss:

I am going to put an ad in your paper, this is it:

My father's sheep are the best in this City, aren't they? You know that they are. Well then, why don't any people buy them? We are getting poorer every day. Why don't you tell everyone they should buy our sheep.

Put this in your paper in big print.

Betty Jeanne Stambaugh.

Deer Lodge Farms Co.

Deer Lodge, Montana

10% DISCOUNT
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ROMNEYS

A breed of world-wide reputation for the improvement of range sheep.

SOUTHDOWNS

The ideal mutton breed. Less trouble lambing, a more uniform lamb crop with fewer cut-backs.

HAMPSHIRE

Big, rugged, active rams that will give excellent service under any conditions.

BROWNELL RANCH

E. E. Brownell, 674 Mills Bldg., San Francisco
W. R. Hesselkus - - - Woodland, Calif.

Around the Range Country

(Continued from Page 10)

done so well, in fact some are falling off. The desert forage is reported good, but as yet is inaccessible.

Manti

November has been very dry, but feed conditions are fair and sheep are doing fairly well. There will be at least 20 per cent fewer ewes bred this fall than a year ago; fewer ewe lambs sold this fall than usual. Yearling fine-wool ewes are worth around \$4, crossbreds 25 to 50 cents higher. Locally hay is selling at about \$8 and \$9 in the stack. Herders' wages are from \$30 to \$50 in this section.

Coyotes are increasing very rapidly, because the bounty has been taken off and very few trappers are out. We should have a bounty on all the time and then coyotes would soon be a thing of the past. Too much money is being spent for overhead in the coyote control work and not enough on the range.

There is one feature about borrowing money from the new Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations that is not so good: by the time a man gets his money for feed, the lambs will be fattened, sold and eaten. So the feeder has a good way of getting his lambs without paying interest.

Alden K. Barton.

Colorado

Some snow came to eastern counties during the first half of the month, but little or none to the western half. Consequently conditions are drier than usual, and more moisture is needed, more especially over southeastern and western counties. Temperatures have been favorable on livestock. Cattle and sheep are generally in good condition over the western portion, but fair to poor in the east.

Amy

We have had no moisture here for a long time and there is an acute shortage of feed (December 2). Prospects for winter range feed are, of course, poor; the grass is very short but well cured and appears to be rich.

Due to shortage of feed and money, nearly all of the ewe lambs around here were sold this fall. I do not know what the general local situation is as to the number of breeding ewes, but I am breeding about 5 per cent more than I did a year ago.

No ewes of any kind that I know of are being sold now. There is also no alfalfa for sale. Twenty dollars is the average wage for herders.

I haven't noticed any difference in the number of coyotes around this year; they seem to be about as usual.

A good feeling exists here between the new Agricultural Credit Corporations and other loaning facilities and the growers; the latter, however, feel that the interest rates should be lower.

J. O. Carpenter.

Sapinero

The weather is good and feed fair (December 1). Prospects for winter feed are also good.

Barely enough ewe lambs were saved this fall to keep old stock good. I think there will be fewer ewes bred in this section than a year ago. There haven't been any transactions in ewes recently.

Alfalfa is selling at \$4 to \$5 a ton in the stack; the prevailing wage for herders is around \$30 and \$35 a month.

Coyotes are more numerous than usual; it is just a good season for them I suppose.

It is apparently up to the stockmen to borrow money where they can in order to help the local banks,

and the aid received from the R. A. C. and the loaning companies has been a benefit. It is not fair, however, that the stockmen have to pay such a high rate of interest when the railroad companies and the big corporations can borrow for one-half of what we have to pay.

It is a sure thing that if we do not get some relief from somewhere we cannot exist very long, because it is a losing game. Freight rates must come down as well as our taxes; also our forest fees. To be sure we had relief this year on forest fees, but we will have to have such relief for several years to come. Our freight has been raised from our winter range to our lambing ground, also from here to Kansas City. I think it is a poor time to raise rates when everything else is down to the bottom of the ladder.

I think we could have more coyotes destroyed by paying a bounty. We have the Biological Survey, but it seems to me they are afraid of running out of a job, so they catch just enough to keep on the job.

C. D. F.

New Mexico

Mostly clear, mild weather prevailed, with comparatively little precipitation. Moisture is needed in places, more especially over the northeastern portion. But livestock are generally in satisfactory condition, and ranges are furnishing ample forage.

Arizona

Practically no rain or snow occurred anywhere in the state this month. Temperatures have been near the normal values, and thus weather conditions have been favorable as they affect livestock directly. There are many reports of water shortages, however, and livestock are not in the best of circumstances in many parts of the state. Some winter ranges are good, others not so good.

Eager

The weather of November was the best in ten years; feed is short

but good, with the winter range a little better than normal.

The number of ewes bred this fall was under that of last season by 20 per cent. We sold a larger number of ewe lambs this fall than in any previous years, except perhaps last.

No sales of ewes have been made recently, but yearling fine wools are valued at around \$4 and crossbreds of the same age at \$2.50.

Coyotes are on the increase. I do not know what has caused this, but I never remember seeing so many.

Alfalfa hay is \$10 a ton in the stack. The top wage for herders is \$30 a month.

I do not know what some of the sheepmen would have done without the assistance given by the Agricultural Credit Corporations and the loan companies that use the facilities of the Intermediate Credit Banks.

M. L. Hall.

Western Texas

Livestock and ranges are in good condition, as a result of rather favorable weather. Moisture has been ample excepting over the north-

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western portion, where rain or snow is needed. Temperature conditions have been favorable.

Perryton

The weather has been dry and feed conditions are poor (December 6). Feed prospects on the winter range are none too promising.

We retained more of our ewe lambs this fall for flock replacements, but are not breeding nearly so many ewes as a year ago. Some recent sales of yearling fine-wools have been made at \$3 to \$5 a head; these same prices have also applied to crossbred yearlings.

Since the bounty on coyotes has been removed and with fur so cheap, there has been less trapping and as a result they are causing us more trouble this fall.

Stockmen here are not feeling so well toward the new credit machinery set up by the government.

C. W. Barker.

Sonora

We have nothing to complain of here in connection with the weather and feed conditions; they are good, and it also looks as if we would have plenty of winter feed.

More ewes are being bred this fall than a year ago. We did, however, have to sell more of our ewe lambs this season. There have also been some sales of yearling ewes, the fine wools going at \$3.50 a head and the crossbreds at \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Stockmen around here have been fighting the coyote long and hard and there aren't many of them left.

There is a good feeling toward the Agricultural Credit Corporations.

James Barton.

Gordon City

The weather is good and feed fine. Winter ranges look more promising (November 10) than I have ever seen them.

Sales of ewes have been made at \$3.50 for best yearling fine-wools; \$5 for two and three-year-old fine-wools and \$2 for mixed ages.

J. K. Barfield.

Lamb Feeding Situation December 1, 1932

Report of U. S. Department of
Agriculture

THE principal developments in the lamb feeding situation during November were a relatively larger movement of feeder lambs into the corn belt states in November than in other months this season, indications that lamb feeding in Colorado will be on a somewhat larger scale than seemed probable early in November. Total lamb feeding in the states west of the Continental Divide probably less, rather than more, than last year, and a continued light movement of Texas feeder lambs. * * *

Total shipments inspected through markets into the corn belt states for the five months, July to November, this year were forty per cent smaller than in 1931 and about 17 per cent smaller than in 1921, in which they were the smallest from 1919 to 1931. Shipments of feeder lambs direct to feed lots in the corn belt states and not going through livestock markets during these five months this year were much smaller than last year but probably larger than in most years before 1930.

Inshipments to the end of November indicate that feeding in the Scottsbluff area of Nebraska and Wyoming will be about as large this season as last, with a considerable increase in the central Platte Valley of Nebraska. In other areas of Nebraska feeding will be much reduced this year.

The movement of feeder lambs into Colorado feeding areas in late October and November were relatively heavy and as a result the reduction in the number fed this season from that of last will be smaller than was indicated earlier. The total number fed this season is now expected to be from 10 to 15 per cent smaller than last, with decreases in northern Colorado, the Arkansas Valley and dry land areas and increases in the San Luis Valley and the western slope. * * *

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